

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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VOL. XI, NO. 248

## IMPORTANT TRADE UNION CONFERENCE OPENS AT GLASGOW

Deliberations Being Followed With Particular Interest on Account of Importance Attaching at Present to Labor View

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
GLASGOW, Scotland (Monday)—A Trades Union Congress is commonly regarded as the barometer of Labor opinion, as the middle Socialist element, so conspicuously Labor Party conferences, is absent, and consequently the deliberations of the congress which opened at Glasgow today are being followed with particular interest, on account of the special importance which at present attaches to the Labor view.

The first resolution congratulated the Russian workers on their fight for socialism, demanded the immediate withdrawal of the British troops from Russia, and the repeal of the Military Service Acts and urged the necessity of controlling food prices. Other resolutions were passed in favor of the payment of £1 a week old age pension after reaching the age of 60. The formation of a Scots women's subcommittee was approved of.

## EVACUATION OF OLEVSK REPORTED

Moscow Wireless Message States Also That the Bolsheviks on Southwestern Front Are Retiring in the Direction of Bobruisk

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LONDON, England (Monday)—A Moscow wireless message states that the Bolsheviks on the southwestern front are retiring in the direction of Bobruisk and Sarny and have evacuated Olevsk, but that on the Volga fighting is proceeding six miles north of Tzaritsin. On the eastern front the Bolsheviks claim to have entered Aktiubinsk, where they captured 4000 prisoners and a large quantity of military stores and to have occupied Tobolsk and Vinokurovo 16 miles to the north.

Japan Not Planning Withdrawal TOKYO, Japan (Friday)—By The Associated Press—Japan is not planning to withdraw troops from Siberia, according to an official statement issued at the War Office.

"Far from considering the withdrawal of troops from Siberia," the statement says, "conditions there may necessitate the sending of reinforcements to that country."

### Counter-Offensive Is Begun

LONDON, England (Monday)—Admiral Koltchak, head of the All-Russian Government, began a counter-offensive against the Bolsheviks on Sept. 1, says an official message from Omsk, received today. The Bolsheviks are in retreat, the dispatch announces. Fighting is progressing in the region of Yalcotovsk and Kurgan.

### Poland's Stand on Silesian Issue

WARSAW, Poland (Saturday)—The government issued the following note today with regard to Poland's stand in the matter of Upper Silesia:

"Poland has given evidence of superhuman patience and irreproachable loyalty toward her international engagements. Our Premier had the courage to declare to the delegates sent by patriots of Upper Silesia that he would send to the Silesian insurgents no military assistance and would not violate a signed treaty."

We fear that the Premier's and Poland's sacrifices are in vain. The German Junkers in concert with the Communists are plotting war with Poland. They rely on the exhaustion of the allied powers and the internal troubles of the various states to keep them from drawing the sword."

Capture of Dvinsk Reported Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
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### No Deviation From Evacuation Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday)—When interviewed at the War Office regarding certain allegations made by Col. Sherwood Kelly to a British newspaper in respect of the North Russian operations, a high official denied that there was or had ever been the slightest intention of deviating from the settled policy of British evacuation from North Russia and gave the assurance that when the ports became closed it would be found that the British troops would have left. The generals on the spot have their orders which apply to North Russia generally and there is no intention of holding on to Murmansk.

Japanese Aid Reported Called For Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Moscow wireless message states that Admiral Koltchak has officially applied to Japan for help, offering as compensation the Russian portion of Sakhalin and the region of the River Ussuri, which is considered the wealthiest portion of the Russian Far Eastern territories.

## SENATE BATTLE ON TREATY AWAITED

Lodge Report Submitting the Amendments and Reservations Ready—Wilson Adherents Sanguine—Republicans Confer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Monday)—A conference of the women's section of the Labor Party at Glasgow, Mrs. McNab Shaw presiding, it was stated that a very large proportion of women sympathized with and voted for Labor.

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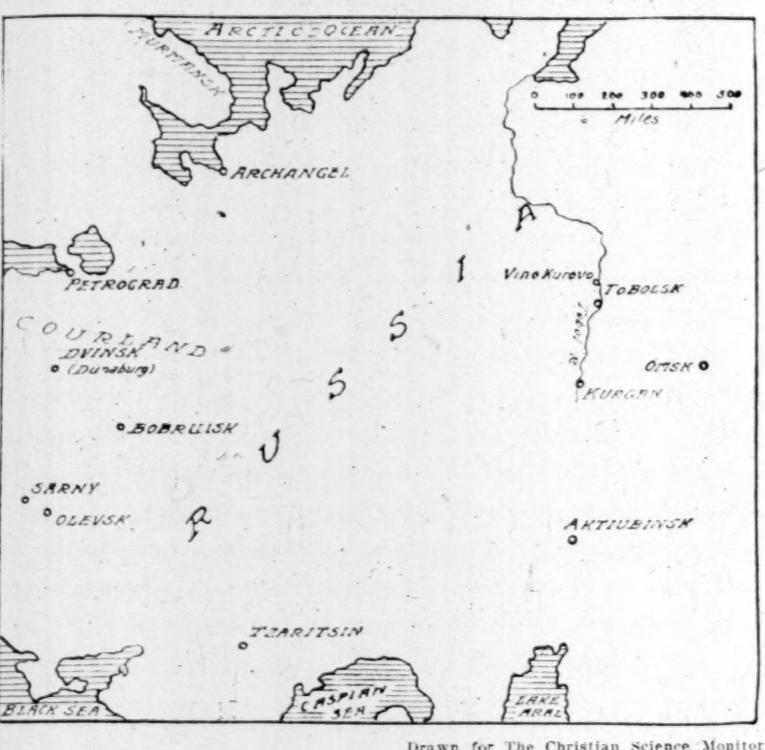
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phraseology will satisfy the moderates and unify the entire Republican majority.

### Senator Simmons' Stand

F. M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, whose stand for reservations the Republicans looked upon as the prelude to a general débâcle, explained his position on the floor of the Senate yesterday. It was not opposition to the league, per se. Senator Simmons said, that led him to support some reservations, but the belief that concessions are necessary to secure ratification of the treaty.

As was anticipated, such old-time Democrats as favor reservations are opposed to those put forward by the Foreign Relations Committee. It is to prevent a coalition between them and the "moderates" on the Republican



Scenes of recent fighting in Russia

Map shows the southwestern front on which the Bolsheviks are retreating, having evacuated Olevsk; also the eastern front on which the Bolsheviks claim to have entered Tzaritsin and to have occupied Tobolsk and Vinokurovo.

Senate today for formal action. The last phase of the long-drawn-out fight will begin when Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, submits the treaty, with its 35 amendments and four reservations, accompanied by a 3000-word report explaining the reasons for the action of the committee.

With the submission of the treaty, the final phase of the fight begins, and though six to eight weeks will elapse before the fate of the Versailles convention at the hands of the Senate is definitely decided, it is probable that the Administration forces will lose little time in accepting the gage of battle on the amendments to the treaty as apart from the reservations.

Disclaiming alarm at reported defections from the Democratic side, Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, who is in charge of the major problems of strategy for the President, positively declared yesterday that he is confident that all the amendments reported by the Foreign Relations Committee can be defeated on the floor.

### Concessions Advised

"I am in favor, and would gladly vote for the treaty and the league covenant as it was originally presented to the Senate by the President, without amendment or reservation. An important point, of course, is to get a Republican, and not a 'coalition,' program put through.

Rising on a question of personal privilege in the Senate yesterday, declaring he had been misrepresented, Senator Simmons explained his position. He said:

### Public No Competitor

"They are so strong that no one is in competition with them except the public, the public and the public is no competitor for the United States Steel Corporation."

"Wouldn't you like to investigate the famous Gary dinners?" asked Henry J. Steele (D.), Representative from Pennsylvania.

"That's an example of just what we want to inquire into," replied Mr. Murdock. He warned the committee that business is now carried on in such enormous units that only governmental regulation is adequate to cope with it for the protection of the public. The control of petroleum, he pointed out, is likely to be an international problem for the next 15 years.

"It will require all the forbearance and patience possible to keep the United States and Great Britain from getting into serious difficulties over this question," he asserted. "Already the two great world oil combines, the Standard Oil Company and the Royal Dutch Company, in which the British have large holdings, are establishing great reservoirs to supply fuel to merchant ships and the two governments must exercise restraint over this commerce to prevent international disputes."

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interposed. "You say some people distort everything Carranza says or does. Upon what do you base that assertion? We are here to get the truth regarding the Mexican situation and we propose to continue our investigation without fear or favor. If conditions in Mexico are distorted by those of ulterior motives we want to know."

The witness merely pointed to some headlines in metropolitan newspapers.

#### Newspapers Blamed

Bishop Cannon who followed Mr. Inman on the stand, supported the testimony of Mr. Inman and declared that he did so with a first-hand knowledge of some of the sections of northern Mexico that were "torn with disorder." Like Mr. Inman, he declared that much of the agitation is to be traced to the headlines in American newspapers.

Conditions are somewhat abnormal, but business seems to be going on as usual, he said. "I have traveled unimpeded through northern Mexico. I doubt if there are any of our missionaries who do not think intervention in Mexico would be a mistake. The question is whether the people of Mexico desire our assistance, or whether we have a right to project ourselves into Mexico unless Mexico by an overt act should invite war. Bandits in Mexico are like what they are anywhere else. They will kill for money, but bandits in our country will do that. We have had race riots in our national capital in which lawlessness and passion and even murder manifested themselves."

"In their struggles for democratic government, the Mexicans may take 20 years, as they have already taken 20 years, to work out their problems. I am sure we can aid them if we can show them that we love them and really want to help them."

Bishop Cannon said he had made inquiries among Mexicans as to whether they regarded conditions as improved and more stable under the Carranza Government and all he had talked with declared they had—"except one man."

#### Present Policy Arraigned

General Alvarado, a Carranza Leader, Warns Mexican Government

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Warning Mexicans that intervention by the United States is imminent, Gen. Salvador Alvarado, one of the leaders in the Carranza movement throughout its course, has addressed an open letter to President Carranza himself and Generals Obregon and Gonzales, in which he arraigns conditions in Mexico in scathing fashion.

General Alvarado, who attracted the attention of all the Pan-American for his administration in Yucatan, estimates that the present list of fatalities in the scattered fighting between federal troops and rebels is 100 a day. In Mexico City alone, he says, 8000 children perish each year for want of proper food, clothing and shelter.

General Alvarado, after trying to make the radical theories of the new Mexican Constitution work in actual practice, declares the system must be changed. He declares Mexico has passed from one extreme of an irresponsible, obstructionist Congress, to the other—a despotic, corrupting and ultra personal presidential régime without responsibility or legal restraint. He excoriates the administration of justice, charging that justice is sold to the highest bidder.

#### Another Bandit Victim

Herbert S. McGill Said to Have Been Killed by Mexican Robbers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While riding on horseback near Coapa, State of Chiapas, Mexico, Herbert S. McGill, an American citizen, was attacked by Mexican bandits on Aug. 30, and robbed and killed. The Department of State has made representations to the Mexican Government, and also has instructed the American Consul at Coapa to ask immediate pursuit of the bandits and to give a full report upon the incident. The parents of Mr. McGill live in Chicago, Illinois.

According to the newspapers of Mexico City, the Mexican Government, through the Department of Hacienda, has given instructions to the customs guards at the border not to fire on American aeroplanes which may cross the border, but to signal to the aviators with red or tricolor flags by day, and red lights or rockets by night, that they are over Mexican territory, and to report the incidents. This action followed the wounding of an American aviator on Sept. 2 by Mexican federal soldiers at the border.

#### Villista Reverse Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EL PASO, Texas.—Gen. Francisco Gonzales, commander of the Juarez Garrison, and the Mexican Consul-General here have received official notice of the defeat of Francisco Villa and 700 bandits six miles east of Durango City last week by federal troops under Gen. Cesario Castro. More than 10 bandits were killed and wounded, and a number were taken prisoner. Federal losses amounted to four officers and five men killed, and 17 wounded.

The federales attacked the bandits in an armored train, and after an hour's fighting the rebels broke and were pursued into the mountains by cavalry. Carranzista military officials regard the Villa defeat at Durango as a decisive blow which will result in a disintegration of bandit forces in Chihuahua State.

#### STEEL TRUST FORMATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—The *Neueische Zeitung* alleges that negotiations are proceeding between representatives of the steel works in upper Illinois and the American Steel Company for the formation of a German-American steel trust.

## CROWDS ACCLAIM GENERAL PERSHING

Nation, State, and City Join in Greeting to Commander of United States Forces in World War on Arrival at New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Wherever there is a soldier, or a friend of a soldier, wherever there is a lover of liberty, wherever there is a heart which rejoices at the deliverance of mankind from its hour of peril, you and your great army are remembered and loved. You return not only to American soil, but to the heart of the country."

These words of welcome to Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary forces in Europe, spoken on his return yesterday morning by Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, were echoed in the cheers that greeted the general wherever he went, from the first moment when the press boat *Hulva* sighted the giant transport *Leviathan* 26 miles down the harbor, just at dawn, through the national greetings extended to him at Hoboken, New Jersey, when he landed, the city and state reception then tendered to him at New York City Hall, and along the streets to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, his headquarters here for three days, and to the Ritz-Carlton, where a dinner was given in his honor last night.

#### President's Greeting

For these three days, city, State and Nation are General Pershing's. To him, through Secretary Baker, President Wilson extended, at Hoboken, the Nation's profound appreciation of his fine devotion and admirable efficiency in a war fought to make the world better. And in reply, the general, having just tossed to his little son, Warren, the official presidential document, which commissioned him a full general in the regular army, fixed full credit for the part the United States played in the victory of the Allies upon the men who fought with him, upon those who were left behind in France, and upon the whole American people.

Far down the harbor, before daybreak, the tug *Hulva*, fresh from the Great Lakes, and on her first trip down the harbor as a United States Army craft, sought to pick the *Leviathan*, former German liner, out of the darkness. When dawn had turned the darkness to soft pearl gray, the misty bulk of the ship loomed out of the east. She was flanked by six United States destroyers, while across the quickening light of the sky hummed four hydroplanes. Directly behind her fled the destroyers and around her circled the newspaper boat. The long, rolling waves by now had taken on the full tinge of the pearl gray morning, and a single bird, fighting bravely against the land breeze, swung into the convoy that swept along high above.

#### Press Had Hard Time

Here practically the only misunderstanding of the day's many and complicated arrangements occurred. Newspaper men who had bravely summoned their night watchmen friends to call them by telephone at 3:30 so that they might board the *Hulva* an hour later and be taken aboard the *Leviathan* down the harbor, found that their sleep had been sacrificed for nothing more than the opportunity of being a rather superfluous part of the procession. There was wireless aboard, but no operator. No one had wig-wag code or flags. Only by megaphone could the leading destroyer be urged to wireless a request that the *Leviathan* slow down, in accordance with agreement and take on the newspaper men, who were hungry for food as well as news. But the *Leviathan* sailed an irrevocably. The *Hulva* never did pass her until the 16 guns at Ft. Wadsworth and the shrieking craft from Quarantine up the harbor and river to Hoboken had been left behind. At the Hoboken pier, while busting tugs were nudging away at the *Leviathan's* huge hull, the press swarmed around first one officer and then another, and not until the last moment was permission obtained to board the transport before General Pershing came ashore.

#### General Is Helpful

The general, of course, could say only one or two things: Glad to be back, overwhelmed, overpowered by his reception. But the world has to know such momentous things and countless cameras and motion picture machines must click and flutter while the general smiles and smiles. But even after the press had swarmed aboard, they might have missed him had it not been for the general himself. The three sections of the press storming party were ready to be content with hanging around the gangway, having failed to find him, when suddenly he himself appeared. In a flash the commander of the American expeditionary force ordered the press to follow him to an upper deck under the sunlight. There the usual words were spoken and the usual impromptu photograph gallery staged.

Down below, a few moments later, on a platform erected in the pier shed, a shed which was one long tunnel of flags, its walls lined with a soldier guard of honor and men and women of various civilian war services and ranks, Secretary Baker for the President and himself; James W. Addsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, and Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, for Congress, and William G. McAdoo for a citizens' committee, empowered by the President, greeted the general.

#### General Pershing's Reply

In reply General Pershing, having received his commission with great modesty, said: "If this is to be continued I believe that before many days have passed I shall wish, perhaps, that the war had continued. To say that I am happy to be back on American soil would be wasting words. I am overwhelmed and overcome with emotion when I think of all it really means to all of us. Mr. Secretary, you have been extremely complimentary in your remarks as to my part in the war, and I can only reply to you and say that the cooperation of which you speak, and the victory which is ours, could only have been won by the united efforts of the Nation."

"The army felt the inspiration of the people behind it. The morale of the army is dependent upon the morale of its people, and the morale of the

and all the genius of a great commander. Doubtless the confidence and affection of your fellow citizens were an inspiration to you in the hours of preparation and in the hours of battle, as the superb exploits of the army under your command were, in turn, an inspiration to our national effort. The great victories are now won, your magnificent army has returned, and the soldiers who once marched through the thickets of the Argonne are citizens again, filled with high memories of great deeds and carrying into life the inspiration which membership in that great company and sacrifice for that great cause engendered. Your return closes the history of the American expeditionary forces."

"I bid you welcome, gratefully, on

American people has never been shaken.

"Credit is due those brave fellows who faced a well-trained and well-drilled army with the courage and enthusiasm which it would be difficult to describe. It is to them, Mr. Secretary and friends, we owe this tribute. I trust that those whom we left behind may receive the careful attention of an affectionate people, and their graves may be fittingly decorated as an eternal shrine where Americans may go and learn the new lessons of patriotism."

#### Welcome at City Hall

"I have no time to express my personal feelings, but I shall ask you to convey to the President my very

"I bid you welcome, gratefully, on



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Clineinstan  
Gen. John J. Pershing

behalf of the country you have served and on behalf of the people whose sons you have led; the confidence with which we sent you away you have sacredly kept. Wherever there is a soldier or a friend of a soldier; wherever there is a lover of liberty, wherever there is a heart which rejoices at the deliverance of mankind from its hour of peril, you and your great army are remembered and loved. You return not only to American soil, but to the heart of the country."

"I thank you, Mr. Secretary, for your cooperation, which I consider in a large sense made the success which was ours."

From Hoboken, General Pershing proceeded to the Battery on the police boat Patrol, accompanied by the Mayor's committee of welcome with Rodman Wanamaker as chairman. On the way the din of whistles and sirens, reminiscent of armistice day, broke out again. Both Mr. Wanamaker and Mayor John F. Hylan had previously sent greetings, which were dropped aboard the *Leviathan* from a hydroplane out at sea.

At City Hall the general was welcomed by Gov. Alfred E. Smith and Mayor Hylan and after being congratulated by the Mayor as the victorious leader of the Nation's fighting forces he spoke with appreciation of his men and of the support of the American people. Then he set forth by automobile on his triumphal procession up Lafayette Street, where a band, gay in crimson coats and with a bandmaster in a busby resembling a British grenadier, flourished a shining baton, blared forth a stirring greeting, accompanied by more shouting and waving of flags. Here the general rose in the car and waved a greeting to the cheering crowds on the sidewalk shouting and waving flags, through Ninth Street, where a band, gay in crimson coats and with a bandmaster in a busby resembling a British grenadier, flourished a shining baton, blared forth a stirring greeting, accompanied by more shouting and waving of flags. 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## PRESIDENT TAKES UP RESERVATIONS

None Needed, He Says, Regarding the Monroe Doctrine—Mr. Wilson Is Given Enthusiastic Reception in Western Cities.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**SIOUX FALLS**, South Dakota—Upholding the pact with Germany as a laboring man's treaty in the sense that it is the average man's treaty, President Wilson told his audience here last night that the covenant did not forget the toilers of mankind. He warned his hearers that within the past two weeks pro-Germanism had again begun to rear its head in the United States and that a certain element sees a chance that America may play the same lone rôle that Germany sought to play, standing aloof from the other nations, by rejecting the league plan. American can stay out if it wishes, said President Wilson, but the peace of the world will not be established without this country, and, reversely, the peace and good will of the world is necessary to America.

If America, which is the only idealistic nation in the world, he said, goes back on mankind now, mankind will have no place to turn.

About 10,000 people greeted the President at the Coliseum. He arrived in the city at 8 o'clock from Omaha, spoke for 40 minutes, and left at 10 o'clock for Minneapolis.

### President at Omaha

Reply to Those Who Are in Favor of Treaty Reservations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**OMAHA**, Nebraska—Eight thousand people crowded the Auditorium here yesterday morning to hear President Wilson, and an additional 2000 stood around the outside of the building unable to get through the doors, others stood on the roof wings of the building and heard the President through the windows. The crowd was most enthusiastic and applauded the address at frequent intervals. The presidential party left the city at 12 o'clock noon en route to Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

**OMAHA**, Nebraska—Carrying his appeal for acceptance of the peace treaty into the northwest, President Wilson began yesterday a week of travel that will take him over the Rockies and to the Pacific coast. Two addresses were on his schedule—one at the Auditorium at Omaha, and the other at an evening mass meeting in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The President spoke here to an audience of Nebrascans and Iowans filling the auditorium, which seats 7500 persons. He was introduced by G. F. Wattles, state president and secretary of the League to Enforce Peace.

Discussing for the first time during his speaking tour proposed reservations, President Wilson replied in his address here to arguments advanced by those who favor reservations. "A reservation," he said, "is an asset with a big 'but.' We agree, 'but,' in proposed reservation providing for unconditional withdrawal from membership, he said, meant that its supporters wanted to 'sit near the door with their hand on the knob' and if they saw anything they didn't like to scratch and run."

Any reservation regarding the Monroe Doctrine, he said, was unnecessary because the doctrine had been swallowed, hook, line and sinker, by the Peace Conference and had been authenticated by the big powers of the world. So far as reservations about domestic questions were concerned, he declared, it would be a work of supererogation.

"We cannot rewrite this treaty," he said. "We must take it or leave it." The President said he was happy to appeal for acceptance of the treaty, as the representative of a party, as the representative of the whole people. Every one who had read the treaty, he said, agreed that it contained "a complete settlement of the matters that led to this war" and that contained the machinery by which they should stay settled.

Declaring that the league would include all the great peoples except Germany, the President said Germany would be admitted after a period of probation. He referred to charges that the treaty was too harsh and said provided only that Germany pay what she was able. She had committed a criminal act, he said, and must suffer and pay.

Confidence that the United States would enter the league at its formation was expressed by the President. He said the only alternative would be to stay out and then come in later along with Germany.

Emphasizing the arbitration feature of the league, he said that in case these processes failed, the result could not be war, but an economic boycott and isolation under which the strongest nation in Europe could not stand for six months.

### TURKS FLEE FROM BULGARIAN TYRANNY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

**PARIS**, France—According to reliable information, a great many Muhammadan refugees have arrived in Greek Macedonia fleeing before Bulgarian tyranny and persecution. They are from the region of Neukop, the southern part of Bulgarian Macedonia. The Greek Department of the Interior has issued orders that all possible care should be taken of the refugees. The circumstance offers a striking instance of the way in which the Greeks are said to be treated by the Bulgarians, their former allies, who,

notwithstanding, still claim that the Turks prefer their rule to that of Greece and deny that there is any truth in the allegation of Bulgarian atrocities against the Turk. The Neukop region is one that is not in dispute, and what the Bulgarians have done there to the Muhammadans may be repeated on a much larger scale in the regions which are in dispute. As it was in eastern Roumelia, where the Greek population dwindled very quickly from 400,000 to 100,000, so it may be in Thrace where the population may be wiped out if left to the mercies of the Bulgarians.

In Greece the Muhammadan population has been considerably treated by the authorities. Not only have mosques been returned to them, but the Greek Government has pledged itself to build a mosque in Athens and also in a village of Crete where there was none before. In one district of eastern Macedonia, there is a Muhammadan at the head of the administration owing to the large Turkish population of that part.

### AUSTRIAN COMMENT ON PEACE TREATY

**VIENNA**, Austria (Sept. 4)—(By the Associated Press)—Commenting today on the completed Austrian peace treaty, the Neue Freie Presse says:

"All of the people are to be put on the rack, prompted by the policy of draining our resources. It is the most wicked feat of the twentieth century."

The Tag says: "Might and ignorance have dictated this peace. It has nothing to do with right and justice."

The attacks on the treaty by the newspapers are leveled principally against the financial and economic clauses of the document, especially those having reference to the partition of the pre-war debt.

The Arbeiter Zeitung has characterized the terms as "bitter, spiteful, and unjust," adding: "The entente is using its power in the most shameful manner to maltreat and outrage defenseless people, with a peace, based on might."

The Tageblatt says: "In vain do we search for a sign of justice, regard for our utter incapacity to fulfill or consideration for the fundamental of self-determination for peoples." It adds that the Reparation Commission must begin its work by constituting itself a revision commission.

### Reparation Order Satisfactory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

**PARIS**, France (Wednesday)—Baron Kurt von Lersner, chief of the German delegation at Versailles, has addressed a written note to the allied and associated nations asking them to authorize Germany to export 150,000,000 marks in gold to buy commodities to furnish to the German people. The German delegation at Versailles showed itself very satisfied by the allied decision concerning the prompt repatriation of German prisoners. Baron von Lersner declared that this measure will produce a deep impression in Germany.

### Two More German Notes Sent

**PARIS**, France (Monday)—(Havas)—Mr. Meyer, the provisional head of the German delegation at Versailles, has transmitted to the Peace Conference two more notes, one relating to the delivery to the Allies of German shipping vessels and the other discussing the question of potash supplies, according to Le Petit Parisien.

### PORTUGAL WILL DEVELOP COLONIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

**LIVERPOOL**, England (Monday)—Gen. Sir Norton de Mattos, Portuguese former War Minister, who organized all the Portuguese military expeditions during the war and who has just completed his mission as plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference, gave an interview to press representatives yesterday before sailing for Portugal.

Portugal's most important post-war scheme, he said, was the development of her colonial interests, to which he with his long experience as colonial administrator, would now devote himself. The Portuguese Government, he added, is now stable and the country is prospering industrially and commercially. As for the restoration of the monarchy, it is not possible, he said, because political conditions do not favor it.

### MORE DETAILS OF SINK FEIN ATTACK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

**FERMOY**, Ireland (Monday)—No arrests have yet been reported following the attack made yesterday on 15 soldiers who were parading in front of a church here. Moreover the pursuit by road had to be abandoned, as it was found that trees had been felled across the road outside the town.

The attack was made by some armed Sinn Feiners who drove up in motor cars, and as a result of the attack, one soldier was killed and several others were wounded; their rifles also were carried off, the military, it is stated, having been without ammunition.

### DAYLIGHT-SAVING PLAN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**BUFFALO**, New York—Buffalo will make an effort to retain the advantages it obtained under the Daylight Saving Law. Despite the fact that Congress repealed the act, a way may be found to retain the law in this State. Park Commissioner Malone has called on the council to pass resolutions favoring the daylight-saving plan, and plans to forward these to each member of the Legislature, with the idea of establishing a state law to fix the time in New York State.

## CANADIAN DEBATE ON PEACE TREATY

Leader of Opposition Disagrees With Proposal to Ratify Document—Other Opinions Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**OTTAWA**, Ontario—In the absence of Sir Robert Borden, the House yesterday got down to a consideration of the resolution through which Canada is to approve the fundamentals of the peace treaty. From present indications the debate will not be highly controversial and the resolution will probably be adopted tonight.

At the outset yesterday afternoon D. McKenzie, leader of the Opposition in the House, made it clear that the question so far as the Opposition was concerned was not a party one. The greater part of his speech thereafter was confined to the status of the Dominion in the Empire, Mr. McKenzie contending that Canada was not a nation, but an integral portion of the Empire. In the past, however, Canada had participated in the Empire's wars by the free will of its people. In the future, owing to the fact that Canada was a party to the League of Nations covenant, it would be bound to take part in any war which the executive council of the league should declare might be carried on.

"I do not," he declared, "agree with Canada signing this document."

The Hon. A. L. Sifton, who was at the Peace Conference, declared that the treaty had not yet been ratified.

The Canadian plenipotentiaries did not claim that they had ratified the treaty, but they did claim that in their own humble way they had contributed toward its preparation. They had been accorded a status in the face of considerable opposition. At this point Mr. Devlin rose to inquire of the Minister as to what particular nations had offered opposition to Canada being represented. "Opposition came from all the five great powers," replied Mr. Sifton.

The Hon. Dr. Beland, M. P., for Beaconsfield, spoke of the peace of war in Germany for four years, spoke in favor of the fundamentals of the treaty and of the league, but expressed the belief that it would have been better to have signed it as the British Empire and not as a separate Nation.

### FIGURES GIVEN BY MEAT DEALERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**BOSTON**, Massachusetts—Meat dealers brought before the State Commission on Necessaries of Life yesterday reiterated their claim that the public will not buy anything but high-priced steaks. One dealer, however, admitted that cheap cuts of meat were just as high proportionately as the good cuts. Several dealers failed to bring any books, and were warned that they might go to jail if they persisted in the practice. One dealer admitted getting 60 to 65 cents a pound for meat which cost him about 30, but said that he passed on to his customers any benefit obtained from reduced wholesale prices. Examination of his books by the commission brought out a comment by one member of the commission that on several occasions reductions had been made at wholesale which he had not passed on at all.

Figures given by the meat dealers themselves indicated, according to a computation by the chairman of the commission, that they receive here about \$2.05 for the same amount of meat that brings \$1.40 in New York City.

### PEAK LOAD PASSED IN WAR FINANCING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON**, District of Columbia—An important step in financing the balance of the war debt of the United States is announced by the Treasury Department. All certificates of indebtedness are to be for maturity at six months or one year, the rate of interest for the short maturity being reduced to 4 1/4 per cent, and all maturities prior to 1920 will be paid out of tax receipts or cash in bank. Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, said the tide has turned in government financing, and that the Treasury is in a fortunate cash position.

### PLANS FOR SOVIET REGIME IN KOREA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

**PARIS**, France (Monday)—No arrests have yet been reported following the attack made yesterday on 15 soldiers who were parading in front of a church here. Moreover the pursuit by road had to be abandoned, as it was found that trees had been felled across the road outside the town.

The attack was made by some armed Sinn Feiners who drove up in motor cars, and as a result of the attack, one soldier was killed and several others were wounded; their rifles also were carried off, the military, it is stated, having been without ammunition.

### CHEMISTS DISCUSS THE DYE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**PHILADELPHIA**, Pennsylvania—Papers which dealt with the dye industry in this country, both from the standpoint of American progress in that field together with warnings of German determination to regain its former prestige, and addresses to the rubber section, proved to be the most interesting topics discussed at Thursday's session of the American Chemical Society's convention.

MAJ. THEODORE W. GILL of New York, who investigated German dye plants immediately after the armistice was

signed, said that the Teuton dyemakers are ready and eager again to monopolize the industry in this country and that the old system of propaganda was even now being felt. Thomas H. Norton told of the progress that is being made in the manufacture of dyes here. He said that after years of dependence on German dyes this country now supplies more than its own need of artificial colors.

War on patent pirates was declared yesterday by the chemical society, and a system was discussed which would throw German patents, now lying idle in the patent office, open to American manufacturers. German inventions patented here, declared B. C. Hesse, head of the research department of the General Chemical Company, are now barred to Americans. The promise by America will be able to produce by January, in quantity, the fast dyes which heretofore have been a German monopoly, was made by M. L. Crowley of Bound Brook, New Jersey.

### RAILROAD DIRECTORS ORDERED INTO COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**NEW YORK**, New York—The directors of the New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad are called upon to appear next Thursday in the United States District Court and show cause why a limited receiver should not be appointed for the line. The order was issued Saturday by Judge J. B. W. Mack, upon the application of counsel for Edwin Adams and other minority stockholders.

This action, it is said, is for the purpose of bringing up for immediate hearing, in the event that the court acted favorably on the application, the suit filed by minority owners of stock to recover \$150,000,000 from the former directors of the New Haven.

The defendants named in that suit are William Rockefeller, Charles M. Pratt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Herbert L. Satterlee; William P. Hamilton, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mr. Ledyard as executors of the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan; Mrs. Florence A. Twombly, executrix of the estate of Hamilton McK. Twombly, and the New Haven Company. The complainants alleged that the sum asked for was lost to the New Haven lines through dissipation of its assets by the former

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR IN TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**WASHINGT**ON, District of Columbia—Information has been received here of the activity of the Japanese in Argentina. The recently created Japanese legation in Buenos Aires is promoting interest in commercial circles in Japanese merchandise, and representatives of important Japanese business houses have been in Argentina making banking and commercial connections.

The vice-president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Yamashina, has been cordially received by President Coolidge and other government officials. In an interview in La Raison Mr. Yamashina declared that Japan is in a position to provide Argentina with cotton goods and dyestuffs which had always in the past reached it through French concerns. The Argentine Republic, on the other hand, can provide Japan with products and goods which are indispensable to the Japanese people.

The suspension order is not a final disposition of the cases. Actually, the sentences of the men are not announced, but are held in suspension for the time being. The general order reads:

"Police Commissioner Curtis suspends the sentence to be imposed on each one upon said finding of guilty, and by virtue of Rule 40 of the Rules and Regulations of the Department, suspends from duty each of the following named patrolmen."

On July 23, an application for a temporary receiver sought by Harold Norris, another minority stockholder, was denied by Federal Judge Manton.

### MASONIC EVENT OF UNUSUAL LENGTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**OKLAHOMA CITY**, Oklahoma—The longest communication ever held by any Masonic lodge was that of Oklahoma City Lodge, No. 36, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, beginning at High Twelve, Aug. 27 and remaining in continuous session until Low Twelve, Aug. 30, 1919. This communication was for the purpose of conferring the Master Mason degree upon a class of 69 candidates.

The degree work was done by four teams, working shifts of six hours each. The degrees were put on in full form, with but one candidate, and one team working at a time. An hour's time was taken for each candidate. The communication was concluded with the 12 fellow-craft movement and full explanatory lectures. The gavel used was cut from an olive tree on the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem and was joined by William Noble, 33d degree, of this city. The exercises were followed by a banquet and ball.

### FAMOUS CONTRALTO BACK FROM GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK**, New York—Ernestine Schumann-Heink, the contralto, arrived here yesterday from Germany on the steamer Rotterdam. She is to devote her season almost wholly to song recitals, with Frank la Forge as her accompanist. She gave her first concert, a soldiers' benefit, late in September, at Birmingham, Alabama, and after singing in cities of the southern states, she tours New England, New York, and western states. Among her engagements is an appearance with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.

### PLYMOUTH DOCKERS' STRIKE IS SETTLED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

**PLYMOUTH**, England (Monday)—The dispute between the Plymouth dockers and employees concerning overtime rates which has lasted some months and caused a serious loss of trade to the port has been settled on terms which have not yet, however, been disclosed. The men's claim was for double pay for all overtime work.

### JOSIAH QUINCY PASSES AWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**BOSTON**, Massachusetts—Josiah Quincy, who passed away yesterday, was serving as chairman of the reorganized transit department of Boston. He was former Mayor, the third of his name to have served the city in that office. Mr. Quincy was a native of Quincy, Massachusetts, and a lawyer by profession. He had served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, as a member of the Democratic National Committee, and for six months in 1893 as Assistant Secretary of State

## MINERS' INFLUENCE IN BRITISH POLICY

Recent Political Event Would Show a Distinct Connection Between Coalition Policy and Organized Labor's Demands

The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—It was not altogether vanity that prompted Mr. Robert Smillie, president of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, to remind the delegates to the miners' conference that the eyes of the whole country were upon them. In years gone by the miners have met and discussed those things nearest their hearts almost entirely disregarded by the man in the street, and with scant attention from a press who almost entirely failed to appreciate the tremendous weapon that was being forged by a powerful section of the community.

The influence that the Miners Federation exerts in the political and economic life of the Nation may be gathered from the observations recently made by responsible statesmen, such as the old saying: "What Lancashire says today all England will say tomorrow," appears to have given way to the modern version: "What the miners say today Parliament will say tomorrow."

It is to the annual conference of the miners rather than to St. Stephens that we must look for the future program of political and social reform—even foreign policy. It is not the writer's intention to cause alarm, or to hint that the old country has got itself into the meshes of any sort of kind soviet government, but simply to set the facts squarely for the sole purpose of getting to know where we stand.

### Miners Not Free Agent

Doubtless Parliament would instantly repudiate any idea that marching orders were taken from Mr. Smillie, or that their conduct in the House of Commons was influenced by the demands of the Triple Alliance. Nevertheless, the political events of this year go far to prove that the members of the coalition government are not entirely agents, and that there is distinct connection between their actions and the demands of organized labor.

Over 500 members are reported to have signed a petition praying the Home Minister not to proceed with the nationalization of mines, but time will reveal how far the petitioners are prepared to travel in opposition to a miner's demand.

It was a remarkably clever and audacious piece of tactics on the part of Mr. Smillie to offer to support the government by direct action if their efforts to carry nationalization were by any severe attempt on the part of the coal-owners and their agents in Parliament to defeat the measure. He at once took the war into the camp of the mine owners by declaring himself on the side of the government and constitutional procedure.

By an overwhelming majority the miners' conference decided to ask the miners to resume work and loyally to carry out the decision arrived at by a secret vote. Mr. Smillie, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Frank Hodges, and others, speaking strongly in support of the resolution, argued that it was not consistent with dignity to ask the government to honor its agreement unless they were prepared to enforce loyalty within their own ranks.

Although none was found to defend the action of the strikers, there was a strong opposition to the resolution of disapproval, the argument being that if men could not be supported in their efforts to improve their working conditions, they should not be subjected to what amounted to a vote of censure. This drew the retort from Mr. Smillie that that was tantamount to saying that the federation were not to emphasize and demand loyalty from members.

It was not only on this point that extremists were routed. Earlier in the session they had unsuccessfully attempted to saddle the executive with the responsibility to call a strike upon "any question of national importance or on other question agreed to by a general conference."

### of Democratic Sentiment

It is appalling how devoid of democratic sentiment and understanding sensible representatives can be in framing a policy of this kind, and it is interesting to note that the proposition received scant support. The object, it is clearly stated, was to expedite the machinery of negotiation. But it would do something more. It would transfer authority from the rank and file to the executive. If the executive could call a strike, it could also call a strike or refuse to sanction or approve one, even when the overwhelming sense of the miners were in favor of ceasing work.

It is safe to say that those who endeavored to thrust this responsibility upon the officials would be the first to denounce it if their agents counseled patience and referred to negotiation. "An oligarchy of aristocrats," thundered Mr. Smillie, "is quite as distasteful to me as an oligarchy of aristocrats."

Day as National Holiday

Resolutions were passed protesting against the increased cost of clothing and foodstuffs; demanding a standardization of wages, and that May Day should be regarded as a national holiday for miners, who should hold their annual meetings on that day. In regard to the latter, the workers of Great Britain have never shown that they demand for withholding their pay on May 1 as is shown by the general workers. The general has been to demonstrate on the

first Sunday in May, thereby avoiding any cessation of work. By their recent decision the miners will be forced to remain idle on the first day of May irrespective of the day, a decision which is almost certain to be followed by the other two parties to the Triple Alliance, namely the Railwaymen and the Transport Workers.

Conference rejected, by a large majority, a proposal to give pensions to miners who had worked in or about a mine for 25 years, the pensions to be met out of revenue derived from the industry. Feeling was almost entirely opposed to such a policy, general opinion being in favor of pensions for the community as a whole, in contradistinction to conferring a special privilege upon miners.

That the question of conscription, military intervention in Russia, release of conscientious objectors, and military intervention in trade disputes, is still engaging the attention of the miners is evident from their decision to propose at the next meeting of the Triple Alliance that the various sections shall take a ballot vote as to the advisability of adopting direct action to force the government to abandon its policy in these connections.

This must of necessity take time, and probably by the time a decision has been reached the situation, particularly in regard to Russia, will have been materially eased.

### STRIKE CLOSES 30 ANTHRACITE MINES

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania.—The 30 Delaware & Hudson Coal Company's anthracite coal mines in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys, employing 20,000 men and boys, were closed yesterday by a strike.

The issue involved is that brought out 10 days ago when the miners of the Carbonado district, numbering nearly 4000, quit work in protest against excessive dockage, too frequent lay-offs of groups of men for alleged dirty coal, and the use of mechanical orders.

The grievance committee on Friday last, after a convention of all the company's mines had sanctioned it, ordered a strike effective yesterday morning. The order was obeyed.

Employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company's mines, also employing 20,000 men, voted yesterday on the question of a strike effective today, in support of the Archbold mine protest against the discharge of several miners who refused to clear away a fall of mine roof unless they were paid "consideration" rates. The mine officials offered laborers' pay only. The belief prevails that the men will vote to strike.

President John T. Dempsey, of District No. 1, United Mine Workers, which covers all the mines hereabouts, declared the action taken by the Delaware & Hudson miners and that threatened by the Lackawanna men were contrary to the laws of the miners' organization and the working agreements.

**HIGHER TEACHERS' SALARIES INDORSED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—"Any move to increase the teachers' salaries receives the whole-souled endorsement of Labor," said John Mitchell, chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission and an authority on Labor subjects. "Organized Labor recognizes the need of greater, broader, and more widespread education. In every Labor conference resolutions are presented endorsing education to the fullest degree, and limiting the age of child labor in many occupations.

"Beyond a doubt, the teacher is the poorest paid of any of the professions. Most of the laborers, skilled in their trade, would refuse to work for such small pay. The workingman says, 'I have spent many years in perfecting myself in my particular trade and I am worthy of my hire. I realize my worth, and I intend to get my just rewards.' The teacher on the other hand is an individualist, and is self-sacrificing enough to give the best in him for the advancement of the rising generation; he, too, should be paid commensurate with results."

### RAILROAD MEN ASK \$1 A DAY INCREASE

DETROIT, Michigan.—Whether there will be declared a strike which would affect all rail transportation in this country and Canada will be decided at the convention of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Shop Laborers, which opened here yesterday. From 2000 to 3000 delegates, representing 600,000 maintenance of way and shop workers, were ready to consider action on the strike vote canvassed last week, which stood 325,000 for and 5000 against a strike, should wage demands of the brotherhood be denied. It is claimed 25 per cent of the maintenance of way and shop workers represented receive less than \$2.50 a day. An increase in wages of \$1 a day per man is demanded. The Director-General of Railroads will address the convention tomorrow, and is expected to offer a compromise.

### LABOR ORGANIZERS FINED

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Four organizers of the American Federation of Labor, including "Mother" Jones, were fined \$100 each yesterday by Mayor Crawford of Duquesne for attempting to hold a meeting of steel workers without obtaining a permit. They paid their fines under protest. A score of persons in the audience were fined \$10 on charges of disorderly conduct.

The other organizers arrested were W. Z. Foster, J. M. Patterson, and J. L. Beaghen, who, with "Mother" Jones, are in the Monongahela Valley working among steel workers.

## SOCIALIST STATUS IN UNITED STATES

As Result of Chicago Conventions Movement Has Well-Defined Right, Left, and Center, Besides Socialist Labor Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—After the series of interlocking events occurring during the last week or so at the three Socialist conventions here, a summary of what took place may well be in order.

The first convention to be called to order was that of the Socialist Party, representing the conservative wing, though the word conservative is not in good favor anywhere in the movement. It is rather a relative term applied to degrees of radicalism. The Socialist Party convention met on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 30.

At the same time and in the same

building came together elements which were more radical and had been expelled from the Socialist Party. These elements gathered under the auspices of the "New National Executive Committee," and under the leadership of A. Wagenknecht of Cleveland, Ohio, secretary of the expelled Ohio State Socialist organization. In this group were some delegates who, having been expelled from the party, had come to Chicago expecting to join the Communist Party in the event of failure of the radicals to secure control of the Socialist Party.

As had been anticipated by a considerable section of the radicals, the attempt to capture the Socialist Party was doomed in advance, thanks largely to the drastic policy of suspension and expulsion carried through previously by Socialist Party officials. A number of delegates thereupon bolted the Socialist Party convention to join the insurgents downstairs.

### Radical Wing Split

On Sunday night occurred the step which complicated the situation, split the radical wing, and has now thrown the fight out into the Socialist field. This was the decision of the insurgents as to what to do. They were now out of the Socialist Party and on Monday morning the extreme radical wing, represented by the Communists, was to meet to form a new party.

Mr. Wagenknecht, who had been temporary secretary of the so-called "New National Executive Committee" of the Socialist Party, and before that exercised his organizing ability for a period as chief of the national organization work of the Socialist Party, urged that the gathering of insurgents declare themselves the rightly constituted Socialist Party, and forthwith proceed to establish a new party organization. Wagenknecht's fellow townsman, C. E. Rutherford, secretary of the Cleveland local, opposed the proposal. He had come instructed to go with the Communists, and he said later that Mr. Wagenknecht had the same instructions. The issue was whether the delegates present should first organize themselves as a party and then consider merging with the Communists, or whether they should in a more informal way discuss a juncture. The issue was not made overly clear, and it is doubtful if all the delegates understood it. Those urging immediate party organization prevailed by a fairly small margin.

### The Communist Convention

The next morning, Monday, the Communist Party called their convention to order with Mr. Rutherford and 10 or so others from the insurgents seated. The exodus from the insurgent group had not been as large as expected. There were still other Communists left there. At the same time most of the insurgents were not wanted by the Communists because they were felt not to be one in Communist doctrine. The question of what to do brought on the first sign of trouble in the Communist Party.

The National Left Wing Council men in the Communist meeting, who were akin to the Communist Left among the insurgents, but had previously realized the hopelessness of trying to capture the iron-clad Socialist Party convention and had therefore united with the original Communist Party people, namely the Russian federations and the expelled Michigan State Socialist organization, in issuing the call for the Communist Party convention, took a firm stand. They wanted to entice away from the rest of the insurgents those who were true Communists. The Russian federation delegates and the Michiganites said no. They insisted on letting the other group alone.

### Efforts for Merger Fail

The insurgents had now organized themselves into the Communist Labor Party and made overtures for a union. The majority of the Communist convention, insisting that members of the Communist Labor Party come in, if they did, as individuals, turned down the National Left Wing Council people within their convention. This group then made a passive bolt, resigning all offices. The majority the next morning reconsidered, the Russians being forced to have the English-speaking strength of the Left Wing group. Negotiations went on for several days and finally amounted to nothing. The Left Wing Council people failed to do what they attempted. The Communist conventions continued to the end practically as constituted at the opening.

Insurgents, however, remained within the Socialist Party convention, notable among them J. Louis Engdahl, official party editor, and William F. Kruse, former secretary of the Young People's Socialist League, both of whom had stood trial with Victor Berger and Adolph Germer, the leaders of the conservative Right Wing

constituting the control of the Socialist Party, and with them had received 20-year sentences to the penitentiary. It was a case of the younger element taking the more radical stand.

Despite frequent outbreaks of Left Wing sentiment within the Socialist Party convention it continued on the fairly even tenor of its way until coming to its adjournment, Friday night, Sept. 5. Mr. Berger, who with the exception of one or two years has sat on the party's national executive committee since the party's founding in 1901, and has been, with Morris Hillquit, a guiding force, declined to run again. The new committee was constituted with but one remaining of those who had directed its course in recent troubled years. Mr. Hillquit, incidentally, escaped the contention because he was not present.

The Communist Labor Party adopted a platform and constitution, selected Mr. Wagenknecht as temporary secretary and left him to establish headquarters in Cleveland, his home city, adjourning Friday night. Delegates drifted back home in numbers during the closing day, so that at the finish, little over half those that opened the sessions remained. Differences of opinion did not seem to be thoroughly ironed out.

### SPLIT IN COMMUNIST PARTY

The Communist Party meantime had been steadily grinding out its business of organization without any excitement, most of the work being done in caucus. It was not until Saturday night that anything particularly interesting occurred. At that time the Michigan forces practically adjourned. The majority bloc they had formed with the federations against the Left Wing group on the question of organization had now been turned against them on the issue of tactics. They refrained from voting on the adoption of the party program, saying they wished to assume no responsibility for it, and gave indications that they would not be long in the party. Overtures made to them the next morning failed to appease them, and the convention adjourned, having drawn up a detailed constitution, program, and Labor policy, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 7.

### STATUS OF MOVEMENT

The American Socialist movement now presents the aspects of socialism in some of the European countries, with a well-defined Right, Left, and Center. This is exclusive of the Socialist Labor Party, which represents the original Socialist Party in the United States, antedating the Socialist Party. The Socialist Labor Party is allied with the Workers International Industrial Union, or the so-called Detroit I. W. W., and has an organization and press.

Instead of entirely clarifying the situation in the Socialist movement, therefore, the events of the last week here have to some extent transferred the decision to the Socialists of the country. The campaign of each group for members is already on. Incidentally, one of the most interesting questions is, where Eugene V. Debs will declare himself. Both the Socialist Party, whose presidential standard he has borne, and the Communists, who disdained to have any presidential candidate, claim him.

### Closed Shop Forecast

One of those who has been in close touch with all the negotiations was

## STRIKING ACTORS CLAIM VICTORY

Equity Leaders in New York Insist That Managers Have Conceded All Just Demands —White Rats Are Dissatisfied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—At a meeting of the Actors Equity Association yesterday in the Lexington Avenue Theater, held for the purpose of referring to the members the basic agreement between Equity and the Producing Managers Association which ended the recent strike, the actors had voted to accept the terms of the agreement.

Reading of agreement and contract revealed details of the arbitration clause. To settle any dispute arising under those instruments, manager and actor each name an arbitrator. If within three days they do not agree on a settlement, they shall name an umpire who shall not be connected with the theater. The three must then reach an agreement within 15 days, before any strike can be called. A majority decision rules.

### SETTLEMENT APPROVED

Though yesterday's meeting was at times contentious, it closed with a resounding adoption of both agreement and contract. Arbitration of reinstatement cases began yesterday. The Actors Fidelity League meets this afternoon.

In the early part of the meeting, a vote of confidence in the leaders and in the conduct of the strike was unanimously passed. It was proposed by Richard Bennett, and seconded by Frank Merlin.

The vote of satisfaction in the strikers' settlement contract, as proposed by Mr. Bennett, was as follows:

"I hereby propose a vote of complete satisfaction in the result of the settlement of this strike as expressed in the contract just read."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Carmen, employed by the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company (the Bay State) will go on strike tomorrow morning, according to a statement issued last night from the office of James H. Vahey, their legal representative, unless in the meantime some agreement is reached.

Stage hands and musicians are not bound by the five-year agreement to take no action for betterment of their own conditions during that time. They are pledged, however, not to call the actors out on sympathetic strike.

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### WE CAN AND WILL STRIKE IF WE DON'T GET WHAT WE WANT."

Marie Dressler pointed out that there is no arbitration clause in the chorus girls' Equity contract. "The managers simply must live up to that contract," she said. Previously she had told newspapermen, who were barred from the meeting, that there need be no fear of the Actors Fidelity League gaining through any discrimination by the managers sufficient strength to undermine Equity. She referred to the league as "the yellow league," a phrase she also used in the meeting, and said she was beginning to address organized Labor meetings, intimating she would leave no stone unturned to let organized Labor know that the league is opposed to organized Labor.

Meeting Harmonious

Miss Dressler also said there was nothing but harmony in the meeting going on, inside. While the agreement and contract were being read, however, numerous questions were being asked from the floor, the one most consistently clung to being whether the clause providing that eight performances shall comprise a week's work was stated with such clarity that there would be no loophole through which a manager wishing to do so might slip through.

Such questions finally aroused a spirited appeal from the floor for reinstatement on the part of Equity members to "hand over their victory to the other side by insisting on such quibbling."

There is much talk along Broadway that Equity is "sold out" in the settlement. But Equity leaders say this is merely propaganda, and that Equity obtained all it asked for, and more. The "sold out" talk comes largely from the faction which still believes in the closed shop. This is the left wing of Equity. And in partial reply to it the leaders from the stage yesterday pointed out that no agreement could possibly have been arrived at which would be perfect in every respect.

Closed Shop Forecast

Send them back to school in Geuting Double-Wear Shoes—especially designed for growing feet and fitted by experts. Foot comfort is essential to the best school, no matter what the grade.

The biggest and best stocks of Shoes for young people we have ever gathered now ready—marked at less than they would cost us to duplicate today. You benefit through our advance buying. Bring the kiddies in this week—

### A Word to the Wise Parent about School Shoes

THE Summer with all its out-of-door hours is a time when your children develop foot strength. After this long period of freedom, don't force their feet now into stiff, restrictive, ill-fitting Shoes that will cramp their feet and be all the more uncomfortable after the freedom they have enjoyed.

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## RAISULI OUTWITS SPAIN IN MOROCCO

Strong Force of Rebel Moors Is Sent Looting Through Spanish Lines and Defeats One of the Military Garrisons

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Information in some detail has reached Spain of events in the Spanish zone in Morocco of a highly disconcerting character, and with the resignation of the Maura Government and the political ferment that has been accentuated by the circumstance, it could not have come at a more unpropitious moment or at one more likely to inflame opinion against what is regarded in some quarters as a bad and hopelessly mismanaged imperialistic adventure. Spain has been trying to pull herself together in Morocco, and convince the powers, especially France, that she is thoroughly capable of managing her zone and is determined to maintain her rights there. This contretemps, which is in effect a practical defiance of the Spanish forces by Raisuli and his men, places an unpleasant complexion upon the matter, embarrasses the Spanish Government to some extent, and is certain to lead to a reversal of the cry from the advanced sections of the Left that the extreme course should be taken, and that the whole Morocco enterprise should be abandoned. That cry was loud a year or so ago, but it was suppressed by the determined attitude of the government, which gave the people to understand that they were shortly to witness a remarkable demonstration of Spanish efficiency.

### A "Despairing Raisuli"

The best complexion is being placed on what has happened and the full truth may not be known just yet, but what has reached Madrid is bad. It is represented as being a last effort on the part of a despairing Raisuli. In view of the new situation that has developed since the European war ended, and with Europe beginning to take a new and keen interest in Morocco, it is hardly conceivable that Raisuli's régime can long continue, but the old chief is not by any means yet done, and it does not appear obvious that the Spaniards will soon induce him to a state of collapse. This new situation follows upon a period of optimism that has been sedulously cultivated by the Spanish Government. General Berenguer, the Spanish High Commissioner, has been in consultation with General Lyautey at Larache, the occasion has been made much of, and there was an impression that everything was going well.

Spanish correspondents are now writing from Morocco in a way that they have not been permitted to do hitherto, and just before the bad news came, there was a report in one of the papers upon the encouraging look of things. A correspondent, writing from Ceuta, said that the flying columns from Larache, Sel La, Melusa, and Alcazar were constantly making expeditions, and that the engineers, accomplished by 400 friendly natives working as laborers, were hard at work upon the construction of the road to Tangier, with a very limited escort in attendance, which proved, so it was said, in progress of the political effort that had been exerted in the zone. There was much activity everywhere, and the commandant-general for four days had been going about on horseback, inspecting the land and positions under his control, covering from 40 to 50 kilometers a day. The correspondent accompanied him, and said his journey through this part of the country afforded him evidence that the legend of Raisuli exercises less influence every day, and the prestige of this personage is little by little being destroyed." He added that the inhabitants of all the villages that they had visited realized the progress that was being made, and showed that they were satisfied with the Spanish protection afforded them.

### Socialists Call Affair "Disaster"

The new positions and places occupied by the Spanish troops were mostly submissive to the Maghzen, and there were no reprisals, and the correspondent concluded his dispatch by remarking that the final success of the Spanish enterprise could not be long delayed. That may still be the wish, but the sudden demonstration of Raisuli and his success must inevitably have the effect of seriously disturbing the native sections which have submitted to Spain. The Conservative and Moderate newspapers of Madrid consider that, even if Raisuli has gained what may appear to him to be some sort of success, he has received a very sanguinary lesson, but the Socialist newspapers call the affair a disaster, and compare it with the unfortunate events near Mellila in 1909.

What has happened may now be some fullness explained, despite official secrecy. General Berenguer undoubtedly been prosecuting the Spanish campaign with an energy and efficiency very much superior to that of his predecessors, whose rule, however, was less due to the skill with which they were controlled from Madrid. Berenguer has been given a free hand, and, being an officer of the new school, and it might be added, a great admirer of French and a personal friend of Lyautey and other eminent French militarists, he has been carrying through his plans, very steadily building up Spanish prestige which had been shaken. He has certainly justified his appointment. He has been pressing south, clearing up as he has gone, establishing and consolidating new positions here and there, and preparing for an advance towards, while he has expressed his intent that, before the end of the year,

he will be able to enter the holy city of Chechauen, which is much farther south.

### Looting the Villages

In recent operations not far from the western limits of the Spanish zone where it impinges upon the international zone, in the mountainous Wadras district, a few villages, hitherto hostile and under allegiance to Raisuli, submitted to the Spaniards. This was a substantial gain. Among the places thus occupied were Jebel Zemzem, and Sayoufa, both points of some importance, the former being in the nature of a key position from which the whole of the Wadras region might effectively be dealt with. Raisuli was much disconcerted by this Spanish success, and feeling that his fortunes were hanging in the balance, determined upon a hot reprisal. He gathered a strong force of his mountaineers and sent them through the Spanish lines, an expedition that they seem to have accomplished without much difficulty. They found the villages that the Spaniards had taken over virtually without protection, and in revenge they looted them very thoroughly, taking away everything they could lay their hands on, including the cattle. Laden with their booty, they made good their return, and, although the Spanish posts got wind of what was happening and made some sort of an attack on the tribesmen, the latter got through with all their spoil, though losing a few of their men.

This was a very disconcerting occurrence, and, as was to be expected, the inhabitants of the looted villages at once upbraided the Spaniards for the way in which they considered their confidence had been betrayed or misplaced. In order to win back the confidence of these tribesmen and to show that they were masters of the situation, the Spanish authorities determined to advance and occupy forward positions which would make these villages safe. They did so, and apparently secured themselves at two high points above Wadras. Garrisons were established, and then the main forces withdrew to their base. On their way, however, they were attacked by Raisuli at the head of a large force, and they were obliged to retreat hurriedly to the new posts. The rebel Moors followed them and made a furious attack upon the garrisons, the fighting being of a desperate hand-to-hand order with knives and daggers. The garrisons made a brave resistance, and it is said that they were misled by some of Raisuli's men being disguised in Spanish uniform. However that may be, one garrison was quickly overcome, and the other did not hold out much longer.

### Raisuli Claims Victory

The fighting round about lasted two days, both sides suffering heavy losses. It is reported that the Moors have lost six chieftains. Some of the natives on the Spanish side are said to have deserted to Raisuli when they saw the way things were going. One report has it that the Spanish casualties number 85, but this may be an underestimate, and Raisuli claims to have captured many prisoners and much materiel. As soon as possible Spanish reinforcements from Larache, Alcazar, and Arzile were hurried to the scene, and others were sent en route from Ceuta, whence they had a difficult march to negotiate.

General Berenguer has made the following first brief report on what has happened: "Raisuli, at the head of all the rebels, attacked during Sunday, Sunday night, and Monday morning, the posts and lines of communication between Larache and Tetuan. The attack, directed personally by Raisuli, was of unprecedented violence. The Spanish forces bore the attack heroically and repulsed it, inflicting considerable losses on the enemy. It is to be regretted that our losses may be considerable. All necessary measures have been taken to continue the resistance and to prevent any further Moorish advance."

Probably General Berenguer, now that he knows the nature and extent of the opposition, will be able to deal with it in a satisfactory manner, but it is not a situation for undue optimism, for Raisuli is making an appeal to the tribesmen everywhere to fight with him against the "Christian Invaders." The result is that many tribes that had submitted to Spain are turning rebel again, and joining Raisuli, whose forces are thus increasing in number. He has arms and munitions for them all.

### APPEAL FOR NATIVES OF SOUTH RHODESIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, in pursuance of the efforts during the past five years to secure a measure of justice for the natives of Southern Rhodesia, who, they alleged, have been robbed of all land rights in their own country, have issued an appeal to the public in the form of a pamphlet, repeated to the Secretaries of State having to do with the native affairs.

It is stated that no single native of the Mashona and Matabele and kindred tribes owns, either personally or through membership of his tribe, a foot of land, a spring of water, a patch of garden, or even a plot on which the native hut is erected.

The opinion is expressed that the attitude of the chartered company in forcing the natives to pay, through taxation, part of the costs of preparing the white settlers' case, whilst refusing to allow the legislative council to pay the costs incurred for the native case, will be regarded as a scandalous injustice. It is, they believe, the first occasion in British colonial history where part of the costs of a public inquiry have been deliberately imposed upon the philanthropic public. But for the sake of British honor the committee is prepared to accept this liability and will now attempt to raise funds to cover the cost of about £7000 incurred by the natives in submitting their case to the Committee of Special Reference.

## STRASBOURG'S NATIONAL FAIR

At First National Exhibition, Mr. Millerand Announces New Measure to Promote Industry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The first national exhibition of industry was inaugurated at Strasbourg, in the presence of several members of the French Government, including Mr. Clementel, Minister of Commerce, Mr. Laffere, Minister of Fine Arts, Mr. Millerand, High Commissioner of Alsace-Lorraine, and Generals Gouraud and Hirschauer, Mr. Juillard, Prefect of Strasbourg, Messrs. Paulet and Mirman, commissioners of the republic at Colmar and Metz, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, etc.

A large banquet was given at which all the above-mentioned persons were present, and at the end of it Mr. Millerand welcomed the members of the government and enumerated some of the needs of the people of Alsace and Lorraine, which the government will try to realize with the briefest delay possible.

### Piercing of Vosges

"Already," he declared, "the piercing of the Vosges at two different points has been decided upon. The Rhine will in great measure furnish industry with the motive power which is its first need. The port of Strasbourg, Kehl, constituted by Article 85 of the peace treaty, will receive, thanks to the vigorous efforts of all interested in its development, the impetus which will allow our beloved Strasbourg to play the economic rôle for which its situation designates it. The chambers of commerce of the country have asked that Strasbourg may be assimilated to a French seaport. . . . We will insure to every phase of human activity its full development. The University of Strasbourg will not fail in the duty which is imposed upon it of facilitating in every way the combination of disinterested research and practical application."

Mr. Clementel next rose and promised to support all the just claims of the liberated provinces:

"The duty of France," he declared, "is to have as large views as her ancient adversaries. I ask everybody to face the coming economic struggle with courage. We are the masters through the defeat of German imperialism. Never doubt either France or human idealism. French victory will be the victory of humanity, because France will always be the torch of humanity. . . ."

The national exhibition, thus brilliantly inaugurated, was organized in Paris by the Committee of Exhibitions, but both trade and industry in Alsace-Lorraine have taken a most important part in its production, and the liberated provinces could not have better proved their attachment to France than by taking their share in the work of peace on the very morrow of the signature of the treaty.

As Strasbourg possessed no space sufficiently vast for the grouping of the different sections of a national exhibition, the various branches of exhibits were disseminated through the different quarters of the town. The most important collection was to be found at the Orangerie. This splendid park has in no way suffered from German occupation, and its walks are as beautiful as when Josephine used to tread them in 1803. The hothouses contain a rare collection of orange trees which came from the Château of Bouxwiller, belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, which was sold during the Revolution.

### Aiding Devastated Regions

Since the liberation of Strasbourg the central avenue of the Park has resumed its former name—Allée de l'Orangerie Josephine—and leads to the Alsatian house on the site of the industrial exhibition of 1895. The organizers of the present exhibition have had the excellent idea of using this "Alsatian house" as a center for the reproduction of an Alsatian kermesse, or village fair, with its booths, inn, and amusements. A large raised floor was reserved for the village dances. The profits made by the attractions of the exhibition were given to the fund for devastated regions.

The former station of the Avenue Kléber was transformed into a Palace of Industry, whilst the Imperial Palace contained all the exhibits of the industries de luxe, and especially the latest creations of the fashion world of Paris, at which the good Strasbourg bourgeois look with a certain wonder. In the two wings of the ground floor, the city of Paris and the city of Strasbourg exhibited rare furniture

and objects of art, which attracted those visitors for whom the past is always imbued with a mysterious, irresistible charm.

As for the section of social economy, it was housed in the Parliament House of Strasbourg, and was one of the most complete and interesting of the whole exhibition, as it gave the opportunity of studying in detail Alsatian social and relief works which have so often been mentioned as models of their kind.

## GERMAN AVIATION ON COMMERCIAL BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The close of the war finds New Zealand in a state of confusion. A general election must be held within the next few months, but even the oldest fighters in the political arena are uncertain about the result. Old party lines are disappearing, and the old party divisions are to lack ideas and initiative. That may seem a surprising statement to come from a country that for very many years gave the world an example of legislative progress and social reform, but it does not exaggerate.

A fairly large number of passenger services have been running for some time, mostly radiating from Berlin. Routes from the capital are in operation to Weimar, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Warnemünde, Hannover, Westphalia, Hamburg, and Breslau. There are also services between Weimar and Frankfurt, Hamburg and Warnemünde, Leipzig and Weimar, and Hannover and Westphalia.

The Berlin-Weimar route opened as early as Feb. 5. The results for the period, up to the end of the month, showed that 120 flights took place, of which all but 18 were successfully terminated. The Berlin-Hamburg route was opened on March 1, and on this service also the results were considered satisfactory. In spite of bad weather and interruptions owing to trouble in Berlin, a total of 108 flights, i.e., three to four a day, were accomplished, and a total load of no less than 3737 kilograms were carried. The average duration of each journey was 2 hours, 11 minutes, with a record trip of 1 hour, 15 minutes. This and other services were utilized for the carriage of mails, and on this route only 6.1 per cent failed to get through owing to bad weather, and had to complete the journey by train.

What Liberals Gave

The Conservatives were not always resisting progress and the Liberals were not always moving forward as fast as they ought to do. But speaking broadly, the Liberals represented the "masses" and the Conservatives stood for the "classes." The Liberals gave New Zealand state regulation of working hours and wages, industrial arbitration, workers' compensation for accidents, state inspection of factories and workshops, state insurance and state mines, female franchise, state loans to settlers and workers, compulsory acquisition of land by the State for close settlement, limitation of shop and office hours of work, pensions, widows' pensions, the graduated land tax, and a hundred other industrial and social reforms.

Mr. Seddon, New Zealand's greatest statesman, in 1906, was succeeded in the premiership by Sir Joseph Ward, but it would not be fair to say that this change marked the turn in the Liberal fortunes. There had been signs before 1906 that the Liberal effort was spent. The Labor Party, which had been a force behind Liberalism for many years, was organizing itself separately in the political as well as the industrial field. The Liberal leaders were beginning to find themselves forced to defend their measures not merely against the attacks of the Conservatives, but against the Labor section, dissatisfied with the progress that was being made.

A further fusion of the various already existing commercial aviation companies is being organized under the direction of the Sablantin Aircraft Factory and the Luftfahrt G.m.b.h. (Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung).

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## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NEW ZEALAND

Parties Appear to Lack Ideas and Initiative, and New Progressive Party of Liberals and Reformers Is Evolving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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The impiety that carried the Dominion a long way forward has spent itself, and the force that will restore that impiety has yet to be developed, though there are indications of its coming. Perhaps the truth is that the country is being taught the folly of relying upon men and forgetting fundamentals.

Between 1872 and 1912 New Zealand had two "continuous ministries." The Conservatives were in office from 1872 to 1891, and then the Liberals held the reins of political power from 1891 until 1912. The personnel of ministers changed, but in effect there were two governments during that period of 40 years, a Conservative government, which stood for class interests, the protection of capital and property and the maintenance of old social conditions; and a Liberal government, which stood for radical social and industrial reform and which made New Zealand famous for experimental legislation. Naturally the boundaries between the two parties were not as sharply defined in fact as they were in the popular imagination.

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## NON-BRAHMIN CAUSE IN SOUTHERN INDIA

Deputation to British Government  
From Madras Wants Communal Representation Through Communal Electorates

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — During the past week, four Indian gentlemen arrived in London in connection with the Indian constitutional reforms. They are all non-Brahmins from Madras—Dewan Bahadur P. Ramaravanan, A. F. M. W., former Member Imperial Legislative Council, and Havaldar Moopil Nair, former Member Madras Legislative Council, represent the Tamilians and landholders of Madras and the All-India Landholders Association; Messrs. K. V. Reddinaidu, High Court Vakil, and President Talukdars Ellore, and A. RamaSwamiandar, High Court Vakil and Secretary South Indian Liberal Federation, represent the twenty-seven millions of non-Brahmins of Southern India.

Interviewed by a representative of the Christian Science Monitor, Rai Bahadur K. V. Reddi said that he came with his friends from Madras to represent the cause of the non-Brahmins of that Province, who number nearly forty-eight millions. He was a follower of Dr. Nair, and now has to do great portion of the work of the deputation, the main object of which is to secure for the non-Brahmins of Madras communal representation through communal electorates. "But not the Southborough Committee command that the question shall be raised in India after the present bill comes law," asked his interviewer.

Brahmins Hostile

"That is exactly our complaint," said Mr. Reddi. "You have probably heard that the non-Brahmins of Madras found themselves unable to give evidence before that committee, because of its being packed with Brahmins who were known to be hostile to our interests, while it contained non-Brahmin representative. More than 20 public meetings were held in different places in the Province protesting against the packed nature of the committee, and praying for the inclusion of a non-Brahmin therein. Telegrams were sent to the Vice- and the Governor to that effect. The prayers became cry in the wilderness, and the Non-Brahmin Committee, in two successive sessions, passed unanimous resolutions deciding that we should not give evidence before that committee. In consequence, the great leader, Dr. Nair, Dewan Bahadur P. Theogoroy Chettiar, was Bahadur P. Ramaravanan (he is now here) myself, and others, not accept the invitation of the committee. Government to give evidence before that committee. Advantage was easily taken of this, and Lord Southborough's committee were presented, presumably by the Brahmins members thereof, to shew the position in the manner they did. Of course Lord Southborough and the members who accompanied him from Madras did not and could not know peculiar conditions of our Province, and they could not see the net was spread for them by their Brahmin colleagues, and they fell an easy prey.

Now I will tell you why we do not at the question left open to be decided by the Indian Government or local government, or for the matter of that, by the Secretary of State. The first place, any delay in the matter will lead to serious consequences. Non-Brahmin feeling in Madras is on the tip-toe of expectation, if the question is not decided now by this joint committee, it will be impossible to say to what extent our movement may prevail. You cannot be in a great reform scheme," said Mr. Reddi, with some vehemence, "while the non-Brahmins, who are vast majority of the population who pay almost the entire taxes of the Province, and who, collectively, own the bulk of the property in the presidency, are seething discontent at the very threshold of the inauguration of these reforms.

to Brahmin Oligarchy

Under such circumstances you can never hope to succeed in your attempts to do good to India. The bill, with a provision for communal representation through communal electorates, will only be transferring power from the British bureaucracy to Brahmin oligarchy, and, as one of leaders put it, we are not cattle to be sold by one master to another. The further humiliation of having that master standing by with a gun in case we object to being sold. More widening of the franchise is no good. As the Government of India said, 'Numbers count for little in the present against social, educational, and especially religious superiority, which has behind it the wisdom of centuries.' Nothing, notwithstanding communal representation through communal electorates can improve the situation or satisfy the non-Brahmins.

Now, we have even a greater reason why we do not want the question left to be decided by the Government of India. They have already committed themselves to the position of reserving some seats for the non-Brahmins in plural constituencies, does not in the least satisfy us. The Indian Government will finally consult the Madras Government, besides being inclined to the wishes of the Secretary of State. Now, both the Secretary of State and the Viceroy have in no way treated us with contempt. They took the Brahmin leaders of Madras into their confidence, and it is only believed in Madras that Mr. Reddi, while in India, showed the draft of his bill to Mr. C. P.

Ramaswamytyer, and through him to Mrs. Besant. All the three Madras representatives in the imperial legislative council are Brahmins, and to Lord Chelmsford his India is his legislative council.

"In the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, in spite of its enormous length, nothing was said about our great party and its demands, save for a passing, sneering remark that, being in a vast majority, we wanted protection through communal representation. In one of his speeches in England Mr. Montagu, while saying that the question was open to be discussed before the Southborough Committee, added that he himself did not swear a hair's breadth from the position which he originally took against the idea of communal representation. Lord Chelmsford, in an important speech in the Imperial Legislative Council, while promising the Muhammadans and the Civil Service that their interests would be fully safeguarded, had not even a single word of encouragement to say to the great non-Brahmin community of Madras. When our great leader, Dr. Nair, came here last year, he was promptly muzzled, though only for a short time. To "cover" all, the Southborough Committee was packed with two Brahmins who were known to be hostile to our interests, while it did not contain a single non-Brahmin, as I have already told you.

"In the present bill itself, no mention is made of communal representation for us, while it provides for the separate representation of the Muhammadans, Indian Christians, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and the Panamadas, and the seats which are supposed to be open to us are coolly relegated to the column headed general electorates in Schedule I, thus practically refusing us what we want. That is the attitude of Mr. Montagu and of Lord Chelmsford."

### MILITARY EFFORT OF JUGO-SLAVIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Official figures now available serve to illustrate the magnitude of the military effort made by the Jugo-Slavs as a whole during the world war.

Serbia mobilized in July, 1914, 489,500 men. In September, 1914, she had under her flag 532,710, and in August, 1915, 572,121. She mobilized in all, during the war, from July 1 to October, 1915, 707,343 men, which means 24 per cent of her total population, or 40 per cent of her male population.

If one adds all the Jugo-Slav volunteers from Austria-Hungary who formed special units fighting on the Russian, Salonika, and Rumanian fronts, as well as those who fought in small units or individually in the American, French, and Italian armies, while the Orange Free State and Natal receive a special annual grant of £100,000 each.

### OPENING FOR PUBLIC MEN

"Defenders of the provincial council say that they were a necessary compromise in 1909, though that does not establish the case for the same necessity in 1919; that they give an opening to public-spirited men who cannot find their way to Parliament, though it may be suggested that such men would find an equally good outlet for their energies on municipal, divisional, or better still, the proposed large district councils; that they are capable of much more rapid legislation than is possible in an overburdened bi-cameral Parliament, though this begs the two questions as to whether the legislation is not rather hasty than rapid and whether bodies dealing with smaller areas would not do really better work; finally, that they provide the necessary local variety in a large country, though it may well be retorted that they do not supply enough.

"Opponents of the system say that they destroy the unitary character of the Union by perpetuating the old boundaries and capitals; and that the

method of election and procedure in the councils is parliamentary and not in keeping with the local duties assigned to them. The provinces are too small to be national, too large in most cases to be really local. The Cape Province contains 277,000 square miles, that is, twice the size of the United Kingdom, the Transvaal, 110,000; the Orange Free State, 50,000; Natal 35,000. The problem of reconciling national cohesion with local liberty is world-wide; but it can never be solved unless men realize that true local government must be carried on by men immediately concerned with the locality, living under the actual conditions with which they are dealing, responsible for an area which is not too large to prevent them having full local knowledge and local interest in their work. Such areas should be more or less homogeneous, with a strong community of social and economic interests, with good transport facilities and geographical unity. They must be large enough to furnish a fair supply of competent men and sufficient financial resources for the work in hand.

### SHORTCOMINGS OF SYSTEM

"The mere variation in size of the areas under identical institutions in South Africa shows that our provincial system cannot fulfill these conditions, unless it be admitted that Cape provincial councilors are seven times as able as those of Natal and five times as broad-minded as those of the Free State. Conversely, if the 277,000 square miles of the Cape is the proper area for local government, what are Natal, the Free State, and the Transvaal doing with three similar provincial governments for their joint 193,000 square miles?

"The anomaly is worse when education—the sheet anchor of the provincial system—is considered. This is divided between the central government, which takes higher education (undefined), and the provincial government, which takes the rest. One bad compromise forced the fathers of our Constitution into two more. Technical education and the training of teachers are both partitioned out. Hence the difficulty of carrying any homogeneous scheme for the whole Union; hence the difference in payment and status of teachers in the various provinces. The very teachers' certificates, other than the first class, have a provincial rather than a national value. Further, native affairs were specifically reserved for the union government; yet native education, which is certainly not 'higher' falls to the provinces.

"Generally speaking, in keeping with the policy pursued in Great Britain, the district councils would be saddled with specific duties, for the discharge of each of which the central government would give a grant-in-aid, provided the duties were satisfactorily performed. These bodies, assisted by the municipal and divisional councils, were to discharge local duties with full local knowledge and a large measure of local responsibility, under the friendly guidance of national departments responsible for broad lines of policy to the national Parliament. Mr. Merriman was right when he told the convention that a strong central government should be able to foster a healthy system of local government.

It is still more certain that a strong central government is only possible in a free country where there is a healthy system of local government. The Union is still waiting for it."

### HOLLAND AND AFRICAN FARMERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—A delegation from the Federated Farmers Cooperative Association of South Africa has arrived in Holland and has been received in audience by the Minister for Agriculture and Foreign Affairs. Its purpose is to improve commercial relations between South Africa and Holland.

## POSSIBLE EXODUS IN ARRAS REGION

Owing to Neglect to Provide Proper Shelter, Thousands of People Are Homeless

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—For a third time the inhabitants of those regions of the north of France where so many battles were fought, may be obliged to leave their native soil. And it is to be feared that this time their departure will be final, in spite of the irresistible love for the "little country" which brought them back in the face of everything to those sad ruins scattered over a chaotic countryside, still covered with shell holes, mines, and ruined trenches.

The duty of removing these homeless ones will be the work of those who were appointed to aid the refugees to remake their homes, to restore the economic and industrial prosperity of a country which was formerly so rich and prosperous, to reconstruct the destroyed factories and cultivate the land torn to pieces by shell fire.

### Demand for Huts

Recently about a hundred of the mayors of the communes of the Pas-de-Calais met together in Arras, and drew up the following statement:

"The mayors of the district of Arras, in joint meeting at the seat of the Association for the Defense of the Interests of Arras and Its District, after having listened to Mr. Coudonier, architect and member of the institute, in a conference on the reconstruction of the destroyed communes, after examining the situation, unanimously declare themselves to be in favor of the creation of cooperative reconstruction societies. But, believing that the creation of these cooperative societies is only possible if the homeless inhabitants remain in their communes, and that their presence in these communes is only possible if they possess sufficient shelter; that on the other hand, the promises of the Administration on this subject have not been put into execution they express the wish that a sufficient number of huts may be furnished to the communes without delay, otherwise an evacuation of the district in September must be faced."

Eight months have passed since the northern departments of France were liberated from the yoke of the enemy, and two organizations, the Ministry of the Liberated Regions and the Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction, have been ordered to come to the help of these unfortunate regions.

### 12,000 AMID RUINS

The question of providing roofs under which the refugee families can be sheltered, is, however, the most pressing consideration. From the moment of their deliverance, the families of Arras did not wait to be assured of a shelter; they cared little that in their martyred city there was not a single house which was not riddled by shellfire; they came back to struggle courageously, to reconstruct without complaint that which they had acquired during past generations. And twelve thousand of them are living today amidst the tottering ruins of their brave city.

In order to help them, Mr. Lebrun, Minister of the Liberated Regions, had allotted to them a section of the Service of Work of Prime Urgency, which was charged, as its name indicates, with supplying the most pressing needs for clearing and for distributing huts as temporary dwellings.

It is better not to speak of the clearing up of the ruins of Arras. In spite of a squad of German prisoners, who were put to work there, were it not for the presence of the courageous citizens

who live like veritable troglodytes, the town would be in practically the same state as it was on the last day of the bombardment. Almost every day there are houses falling in. The town should have been cleared immediately by running small trolleys through the streets, and by employing a sufficient number of hands.

### Extemporized Homes

If one visits the suburbs and villages in the country around Arras, one sees peasants who have come back to the place where formerly there were farms, and, by making use of a piece of wall still standing, have built a hut against it with their hands, using all their ingenuity to procure materials from the abandoned trenches, and even risking being shot at by sentries when they come to recover boards and planks which were once taken from the ruins of their own homes.

Some have managed to procure pieces of sheet iron, and have constructed huts with curved roofs which they call metros or half-moons. These are the privileged ones, for they can brave rain and snow. But it will not be possible for most of the others to pass the winter in the temporary huts which they now occupy. So these poor peasants are obliged to face the winter in the temporary huts which they now occupy. The Service of Work of Prime Urgency is responsible for this state of things. There is no lack of huts, and these could be brought and set up for the use of the poor people, who, otherwise, will have to leave their own country altogether, thereby retarding and perhaps even preventing the reconstruction of these regions which have been so badly used by the war.

### RECEPTION TO SUDANESE CHIEFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Great interest was evinced recently in the visit to Buckingham Palace of the special Sudanese mission, representing the chiefs of the various tribes in the Sudan, and a considerable number of Sudanese, and the promises of the

## TRADE OPENING FOR UNITED STATES

Russians in Need of Manufactured Articles, Says President of Volunteer Fleet—Japanese Are Seeking Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"If American business men do not go into Russia at once with long term credits and carry on, for the present, at least, trade by means of barter, that is sending manufactured articles, also farm and other implements, into the country in exchange for raw materials, then Japan or Germany will get control of Russian trade," according to Nicholas Gherassimoff, president of the Russian volunteer fleet, who has just arrived in the United States en route from headquarters of the Koltchak Government at Omsk to London, where he has been commissioned to seek the return of the 10 vessels of the fleet requisitioned by Great Britain during the war, also the payment of the charter charges which, on some 80,000 tons deadweight, is estimated to amount to approximately \$400,000 a month. These charges have been accumulating since the beginning of 1918, it was said.

"American business men, if they will send manufactured goods into Russia at once, can remove the temporary antagonism against the United States. The Russian people distrust Japan and prefer dealing with the United States, but if Japan gets control of markets there as she is trying to do, she will create a monopoly which will bar out Americans. Japan is even trying to get control of Vladivostok for a trolley line and power plant," continued Mr. Gherassimoff, in an interview with a group of newspaper representatives.

"The peasants in Siberia have vast quantities of raw materials, such as wool, flax, hides, fur pelts, bristles, and antimony, but they lack all kinds of manufactured goods. Their plows and other implements are worn out and must be replaced at once. They can do without more trolley lines, but they must have manufactures and tools. Both the United States and Japan, just a few weeks ago were buying great quantities of furs."

"Siberian peasants probably have large stores of gold and silver coins hidden away, but the country is so flooded with paper money that trade by barter is absolutely necessary now; it is the only way that the peasants will do business, money means nothing to them. They have been promised so many things and have been disappointed that they demand to see the actual goods."

### NEW SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Massachusetts—At the meeting of the Brookline school committee last evening Oscar C. Gallagher, headmaster of the Roxbury High School, and a member of Harvard Alumni class of 1896, was elected superintendent of schools for the town of Brookline, to succeed George I. Aldrich, who resigned last spring and who was appointed superintendent emeritus. Mr. Gallagher will assume his duties on Oct. 1.

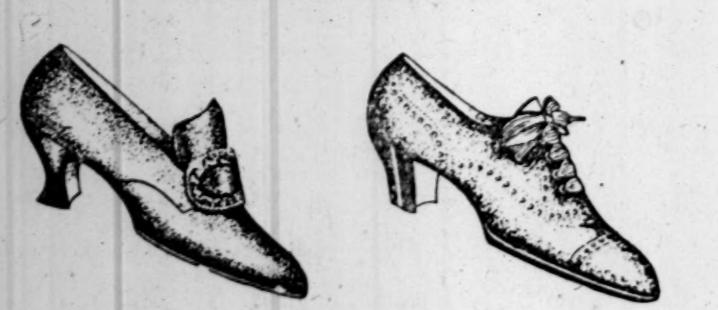
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- 23 Carpets
- 24 Household Linens
- 25 Curtains and Loose Covers
- 26 Cretonnes and Tapestries
- 27 Lamp Shades
- 28 Silver and Electro-Plate
- 29 Leather Goods
- 30 Stationery
- 31 Toys and Games
- 32 Toilet Goods
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rights or temporal rights connected in the office; where it is purely ecclesiastical."

If a judiciary of a church has jurisdiction, by its laws, to try a member for an offense involving immorality, its decision is final, and not subject to be reviewed by the civil courts for alleged errors; that the civil courts will not examine into the question of errors in the proceeding, but in the same force and effect as if similar in every respect."

The last case is *Landis v. Campbell*, 180, 423.

The case of Presbyterian Church v. Cumberland Church, 245 Ill., 74:

When a person becomes a member of a church he becomes so upon the condition of submission to its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and, however much he may be dissatisfied with the course of that jurisdiction, he has no right to invoke the supervisory power of a civil court so long as none of his rights are invaded."

And then from *Mack v. Kline*, 129, 17:

"A member when he enters the [religious] organization, voluntarily assumes the duty of obeying the laws of association. As to all matters purely ecclesiastical he is bound by the decisions of the tribunal by which the organization to which he belongs, an arbiter to determine the disputed questions relating to matters peculiar within the province of the organization. . . . The constituted tribunal of the religious organization . . . has authority to determine for itself whether it has jurisdiction in a given

case of *Bonacum v. Harrington*, 180, 831, is a case in which the decision was written by Roscoe Pound. I understand under the provision statutes there which allows their own Court to submit questions for decisions to commissioners, and Roscoe Pound was the commissioner in the case, and there is much in it that is helpful. I will quote only a single sentence. I will not quote that: I will only state that the case was one where a Catholic priest was dismissed by the bishop in authority without a hearing; and that opinion upholds the dismissal without either trial or hearing.

When they entered into the membership of the church they knew the extraordinary power which was centered in the General Assembly, and hence and acquiescence in that power was one of the conditions of membership."

That, I think, is equally applicable to the present case. That is 45 Mo.

Now, there are many decisions to effect, but I quote this from 13

Mo. 679, *Watson v. Jones*:

In this class of cases we think the of action which should govern civil courts, founded in a broad sound view of the relations of church and state under our system of government, and supported by a preponderating weight of judicial authority is:

Whenever the questions of discipline, or of faith, or ecclesiastical rule, or law have been decided by highest of these church judicatures to which the matter has been referred, the legal tribunals must accept such decisions as final, and as such on them, in their application in the case before them."

Now, a dismissal without cause is binding upon the civil courts if it is based on the contract of the parties in the light of the laws of the society."

*Gibbs v. Box*, 38 Conn. 153.

However there is no contractual

the law seems to be plain that

action may be made by an ecclesiastical tribunal, and it is final. The court has no jurisdiction if the to the position be regarded as

spiritual or ecclesiastical. This only is an ecclesiastical office.

*Wainwright v. Wainwright*, 16 Barb. 486. *Church v. Huntington*, 82, 125.

Now I understand, Your Honor, that Thompson has handed to you four

cases of Massachusetts cases

which tend in the direction

of a hearing before the dis-

tant of any party, notwithstanding

that the power as stated may

be arbitrary. I wish to take up those

cases somewhat more in detail, first is the case of

*Gray v. Christian Society*, 137 Mass.

A person sought to be removed

the case was a member of the

Christian Society and not an officer,

Your Honor, that where it

applies to a member, even more

it applies to an officer. A mem-

ber may have certain rights, as a

now, by reason of his having

and conformed to the laws and

actions of an organization. He

is equal right with every other

member. But an officer has no right

as that is given to him by those

who have the power to give it to him.

He is a servant, and he has no right

in the service, apart from

except as those who em-

ployee may see fit to do so; whereas

member of an institution or a so-

ciety has a right to continue so long

as the laws of a society.

The case of *Gray v. The Christian*

was the case of a member. The

under which the removal was

to be accomplished pro-

that "any member who shall

cease to regularly worship with

or who shall fail to con-

the support of its public wor-

the term of one year shall

be dropped from mem-

bership."

Hearing was had under this by-

and no vote of the society was

subject to be dropped from the list

members. Under such circum-

the Court held that the expul-

should not be dropped from mem-

bership without a hearing and an op-

portunity to be heard.

Your Honor's attention to the

difference between that case and

that at bar. In the case of *Gray*,

v. The Christian Society the by-law provided that a member could only be removed for certain specified reasons, namely, that he shall either cease to regularly worship with the society, or shall fail to contribute to the support of its public worship for the term of one year.

Now, where reasons or causes are assigned in the By-Laws or rules, those must be lived up to. The very fact that a cause is assigned implies that one is accused of breaking it, and where one is accused of breaking a rule he is entitled to a hearing. This Massachusetts case decides nothing further than that, and that is good law everywhere. If causes are specified, then the causes must be set forth and a hearing must be had on them because it is in the nature of an adjudication. The decision in that case is as to whether or not they have been guilty of those things which the by-laws say shall be sufficient for their discharge. In this case the question was whether or not they were guilty of ceasing to regularly worship or whether they had failed for a year to support the public worship, and the Court said these are judicial questions to be determined by the society after giving the member notice and an opportunity to be heard.

I submit to Your Honor that that is entirely different from this case. This is a case where the power is arbitrary.

The Master—If I am right, there wasn't any vote to dismiss in that case.

Mr. Bates—No.

The Master—The man tried to vote and the moderator wouldn't let him; isn't that all there is to it?

Mr. Thompson—On the ground that he had done these two things.

The Master—Said he was not a member.

Mr. Thompson—Yes; the moderator said he was not a member.

Mr. Bates—The only point I am making is that the facts in the case, although my brother Thompson has cited it as a case in his favor—the facts in the case do not justify it. I take it he cites it on account of the principle laid down.

Mr. Bates—The principle laid down is a principle with which we have no quarrel and in which we believe.

Mr. Thompson—Is that why you cited 13 causes of dismissal, and then said, therefore it is voted he shall be dismissed—13 different reasons, and then said, therefore for these reasons we vote to dismiss him? That is what you did, and then you say you are not obliged to prove it.

The Master—I only call your attention to the fact that it was not a case of dismissal, that is all.

Mr. Bates—If it is not a case of dismissal it is also not a case in point.

It is a case that was cited by him.

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is absolutely confirmed by the record. I have stated that before taking up some basic issues I would take up some what we call collateral issues. There has been much said in regard to them, and some of them are of high importance in their bearing upon the issues of the case.

The first question which I wish to consider is that of The Mother Church and its branches. Mr. Whipple in his opening made the statement that the rest of the Publishing Society was a minor and more important trust than the management of the single church. Plaudits would give the impression to the Court that The Mother Church was merely one among many. I do not need—

The Master—You mean, the plain bill would give that impression?

Mr. Bates—The plaintiffs' bill. But it is not need to dwell over that, because it is apparent and cannot now be questioned that The Mother Church is The Mother Church in the sense that the rest are its children. It is the sense of which the others are the branches, and its Manual in many variations operates to govern the Christian Science movement and whose movement is embraced in The Mother Church and its branches, organization seems to have been originally originated in its form by Mrs. Eddy. There may be something in it, but I never have heard of a church organization that was similar to the Christian Science organization.

shows something of the marvel of that woman, led by intuition, that she should have designed an organization, a form of organization, that differed from all others. It differed in the way in which The Mother Church was the cause of all activities; it differed in the way in which a measure of democratic control was left in the branches, while the Church as a whole, Mother Church, was placed under rule of a board of directors appointed by her and self-perpetuating.

There has been some question raised whether or not the Church was properly organized, indicated by some questions, possibly. I do not know that there is now any doubt

regarding to that, but it is evident, on whole evidence, and I think will be disputed, that The Mother Church is a voluntary association, a voluntary religious association, and, such is, of course, not under the laws of the Commonwealth which have incorporated. A voluntary organization has no limits save those of general public policy in the matter of adoption of by-laws or of the creation of offices or of the conduct of its affairs. There are no statutory requirements that limit it, as there would be if it were a corporate body.

There are certain privileges that are given also into the Revised Laws, which call this a corporation, although it is undoubtedly not a corporation in the strict sense. I refer to the section which empowers unincorporated religious societies to manage, use and employ gifts and offerings to them, property given to them, and to sue for any rights vested in them; and the section ends up with, "for which purpose they shall be corporations."

Mr. Bates—I recall that section, Your Honor.

The Master—Now, that might save the propriety of the expression in the Act of 1917.

Mr. Bates—It still leaves them voluntary religious corporations.

The Master—It still leaves them, as you say, voluntary religious organizations.

Mr. Whipple—Governor Bates, let me explain that my interruption was because of this fact, that some time I am going to have the close on you in my argument, and it seemed to me only fair that I should ask you to express your views in regard to something that you might overlook.

The Master—I have already intimated, Mr. Whipple, that if you did anything of that kind, I was going to give Governor Bates an opportunity to reply. It is not necessary here to have anybody's mouth closed because of the fact that you have the last word.

Mr. Whipple—But why I interrupted was in order that Governor Bates might allow that matter to engage his attention.

The Master—He might do so, and he must do so, of course, as far as possible.

Mr. Whipple—That is, that does not give him a license to omit a lot of things and then reply to them because I brought them out.

The Master—Quite so.

Mr. Whipple—Anything that he can by diligence and good judgment argue should argue before closing his argument.

Mr. Bates—I certainly will try to do so.

Mr. Whipple—I knew that you would if you were only given a chance!

Mr. Bates—I have no doubt that there will be a good deal left out, anyway.

Mr. Whipple—I cannot believe that when I think of the meticulous care with which you have argued so far.

The Master—Shall we stop until two o'clock?

Mr. Bates—Yes, your Honor.

[Recess until two o'clock P.M.]

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

[A copy of the twenty-eighth edition of the Church Manual is marked Exhibit 812.]

Mr. Thompson—Your Honor, I suppose there is no objection to my giving counsel notice that the twenty-eighth edition has now been introduced in evidence and has been marked Exhibit 812—the twenty-eighth edition of the Church Manual.

The Master—There is no objection, is there? It ought to have been marked before—only an omission, probably, that it was not.

Closing Argument by the Hon. John L. Bates. Continued

Mr. Bates—I had already, Your Honor, indicated that the branch churches under Mrs. Eddy's plan were what their name indicates—branches

it by accident, or was it a private measure which the Church authorities asked to have passed? Your Honor knows what I refer to. It is Chapter 132 of the Acts of 1917. It says:

"The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, a body corporate, is hereby authorized to receive," etc.

Mr. Bates—I cannot answer your question as to how the mistake was made. I simply know that it was a mistake, and that whether it was made by the Church authorities or by their attorneys or by somebody else, it could not result in making it a corporation, because it is only the act of the Legislature, by granting it a special charter, or by act of the authorities of the State by granting a charter under the General Laws, that a corporation can be created.

The Master—You mean a corporation in the full sense?

Mr. Whipple—But a religious corporation is created in a different way, otherwise how did your four trustees get to be a corporation?

Mr. Bates—I said under the General Laws, and that, of course, is one of the General Laws, as you know. A corporation has either got to receive a special charter from the State, or have a special act, or else it has got to be formed in accordance with some general laws and its charter issued.

Mr. Whipple—Have the Board of Directors any charter from the Commonwealth as a religious organization?

Mr. Bates—I will qualify that statement. The charter does not have to issue in the case of the trustees or the Board of Directors in this case, or of the wardens and other church officers described in that statute, because they are made bodies corporate only for certain purposes.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, that is right. They get to be corporations sometimes in spite of themselves.

Mr. Bates—No, I do not think so.

Mr. Whipple—Well, it would seem so. That is, if they gather and assemble together for certain purposes, religious purposes, they become a religious corporation, do they not?

Mr. Bates—May it please the court, this is not the time to enter into this controversy with Mr. Whipple.

The Master—No.

Mr. Bates—I stated my position because he courteously asked me to do so. I did not suppose that he was going to continue to interrupt for the purpose of presenting his views, which he will have ample opportunity to do later. I still stand upon the statement that that is good law.

The Master—We ought not to interrupt Governor Bates in his argument more than we can help, but I will take the liberty, so long as we have gone so far, of suggesting that, under one section of the Public Statutes which has gone also into the Revised Laws, you might call this a corporation, although it is undoubtedly not a corporation in the strict sense. I refer to the section which empowers unincorporated religious societies to manage, use and employ gifts and offerings to them, property given to them, and to sue for any rights vested in them; and the section ends up with, "for which purpose they shall be corporations."

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Mr. Bates—Yes, your Honor.

[Recess until two o'clock P.M.]

of the central or Mother Church; and while they were allowed, and are allowed, a large measure of democratic rule locally, they nevertheless are bound by the Manual of The Mother Church in many provisions which relate to them. They cannot be formed except as a certain portion of their number are already members of The Mother Church. They can have no readers except those who are members of The Mother Church. Their form of worship is provided for by the Manual of The Mother Church, and the order of service. They are required to maintain reading rooms for certain purposes by that Manual, and the reading room is limited by the Manual of The Mother Church. Provisions in regard to their Sunday schools, and in regard to the lectures and the lecturers who go before them, are all provided for by the Church Manual.

The fifty-seventh edition was adopted by the directors on Oct. 15, 1906. (Page 249, column 1.)

The seventy-third edition was adopted by the directors July 31, 1908. (Page 249, column 1.)

It was Mrs. Eddy's own request, on Aug. 15, 1908, by letter, that made the seventy-third edition the authority for all subsequent editions.

I want to refer just for a moment to the claim of the trustees as made through their counsel in the opening. Mr. Whipple states, on page 9:

"Mrs. Eddy established for the control of her Church, The Mother Church, a Manual or set of By-Laws."

The Manual is regarded in the same way by Christian Scientists as all things which she wrote and which she did."

On the same page, however, he characterizes Mrs. Eddy's by-laws as an ephemeral expression of Mrs. Eddy, when contrasted with the work of the lawyers in the trust deed of 1898. In that connection I may say that Mr. Whipple, on at least three occasions, has said that Mrs. Eddy in her wisdom knew that under the law the trust deed was irrevocable, and that any one who argues that the By-Laws were made by Mrs. Eddy to change that does not understand what her wishes were—impeaches her wisdom and judgment—according to Mr. Whipple. Nevertheless he says, on page 46, that the claim "is that the duties of the trustees in their legal aspect are entirely controlled by the instrument itself," and that it cannot be modified by subsequent statements in the Manual. He goes on to state:

"Of course our contention is that the trustees have acted strictly in accordance with the Manual, because of the reference to or incorporation of the Trust Deed in the Manual."

Again:

"And you, by saying that by subsequent words, Mrs. Eddy, with all her wisdom, did not understand that what she had done was irrevocable, impeach her wisdom and judgment, and you ought not to do it!"

As has, of course, appeared we are making the claim that Mrs. Eddy, by causing certain by-laws to be adopted, did intend that those by-laws should have an effect upon the management of the Publishing Society. Mr. Whipple, as I understand it, says that for us to consider that they could have had any effect, or that she thought them to be at the present time not trustees, or else you have got to find some power through the By-Laws for the acceptance of their resignation. If it is claimed that Mr. Neal's removal was in accordance with the Trust Deed, then Mr. Stewart, who succeeded him, would be the trustee at the present time were he living, but Mr. Stewart died in the present year. Several years ago he resigned, his resignation was accepted by the trustees, and there was an appointment made in his place. But if their contention is correct, there is no power in this deed by which a resignation can be accepted; and, therefore, Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Hatten under those circumstances are the surviving trustees and are still trustees, and Mr. Stewart's place is vacant because there has been no attempt to fill it since his death.

Now, we do not claim that should be the finding of the Court, because we claim there are provisions in the By-Laws that Mrs. Eddy had a right to make that do affect this deed in such a way that the resignations which have been made can be construed as legal. But their contention leads to no other conclusion. If their contention is to prevail in this suit, then the former trustees are still trustees and they are not trustees.

I wish to discuss now just for a few moments, as preliminary to greater questions—not to greater questions, but merely because it is raised specifically as separate issue by the pleadings, the question as to Mrs. Eddy's intent in organizing this trust. It has been claimed and is alleged by the plaintiffs that she intended that there should be two activities for the advancement of this great movement. One should be the Mother Church and the other should be the Publishing Society. When Mr. Eustace was asked on the stand what supported that theory of this, he said, "Nothing except the instruments themselves, the Trust Deeds." There has not been a particle of evidence introduced to show that that was Mrs. Eddy's intention, although that is one of the issues raised by their bill. On the contrary, there has been much evidence introduced showing that she intended for this to be the publishing house of the Christian Science Church, and the other should be the Publishing Society. 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CHECK IN PRICE  
OF COTTON CLOTH

Consumers by Refusing to Pay Such High Prices for Goods Have Brought About a Reversal in the Wholesale Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—

The over-assertive Congressman

the cotton goods markets have been

leaving from the folks back home

as to the attitude of the ultimate consumer on the new level of

prices. The messages have had a dis-

tant effect—so much so, that the situ-

ation has been suddenly and com-

pletely reversed. Enthusiastic buyers

a few weeks ago were frantically

trying to purchase all the goods they

had got, had their ardor chilled,

and those that were pronounced low a

few weeks ago, are now looked upon

as fantastically high, and offerings at

considerably lower levels have been

turned down. All because midway,

according to the reports from retail cir-

cles, the new scale of prices on which

the fall line of goods is being offered,

consequently, the limit has been reached

the worm has turned and the con-

sumer has chosen to go without rather

than pay the new prices.

It has not taken long for the panic

to spread to the retailer to communicate to the

customer and cutter-up, and to the con-

sumer, and from these it has filtered

up to the producer. The result

has been an abrupt halt to the rally in

cotton goods prices, which had followed

a temporary decline brought about

second-hand selling. Values have

been softened. During the former

week, mills remained supinely indif-

ferent to second-hand prices, withdraw-

ing temporarily from the market, but

maintaining their price ideas.

This time the producers themselves

had their confidence in high

prices somewhat shaken. Mill men

have been inclined to meet the market

and some good sized orders

have been accepted at levels more than

per cent down from the maximum

two months ago.

Cloth Goods

Print cloth goods, counting

60, measuring 38½ inches wide

and weighing 5.5 yards to the pound,

some time ago as high as 19 cents

yard. A mill accepted a big order

at 15 cents, and agreed in

a bargain, to make very early deliv-

ery of the goods. Many other sales of

construction have been made at

or 15½ cents, and the tendency

seems to be downward. Fall

reports sales of only 30,000

for the week, less than a quar-

ter of a week's production. The Fall

of mills are sold further ahead,

than most other print cloth

shops, and can afford to hold out longer

at the lower prices, but even

offers of goods at substantial re-

ductions from maximum levels have

been made. The fact that the sales are

small, is due to the still lower prices

available in other quarters.

Goods, made from combed

wool, which are typical of New Bed-

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AMERICAN DAY AT  
CANADIAN EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Continued fellowship between Canada and the United States was the keynote of the speeches at the luncheon of the visitors of the Canadian National exhibition on American Day, when the guests included representatives of the consular service of the Republic, members of the United States Army, and prominent private citizens.

Mr. Chester Martin, the American consul at Toronto, referring to the great success of the exhibition, said that "it is educational to us as well to the people of Canada to note our advancement from year to year in all things that go to make your nation a greater one in every sense of the word. Much of the progress of the United States is due to your brave sons and daughters who have helped us in building up our country and have become loyal citizens of our adopted land. We, on the other hand, have possibly been instrumental in locating manufacturing industries in our fair land in assisting in building up and adding to its material prosperity. In my opinion future legislation in both countries should be broad lines of mutual benefit."

Col. T. H. Stewart, of the United States Ordnance Department, said he hoped that his country "would always work in the closest harmony with the great British people, from whom we have derived our ideals and ideas of government and progress."

James A. Imrie, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, said that "now is the time for the institutions we represent to show that popular government can solve in peace and without civil strife, the problems of their day and can work out the greatest social questions."

INDIAN EFFORTS REWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—A reconstruction of the Cabinet of the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, has taken place, three new members, Messrs. Galipeault, Perrault, and David, entering the administration. Sir Lomer has given up his second portfolio as Attorney-General to the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, who has held office as Minister of Public Works and Labor. Mr. Taschereau is succeeded as Minister of Public Works and Labor by the Hon. M. Antonin Galipeault, who was Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in the last Legislature. The Hon. Joseph E. Perrault becomes Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, succeeding the Hon. Julian Allard, who leaves political life to become Prothonotary of Montreal. The Hon. Jerome L. Decarie retires as Provincial Secretary and Registrar, and is succeeded by the Hon. L. Athanase David.

Sir Lomer, while retaining the premiership, also becomes President of the Council. The following ministers retain their former portfolios: Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipalities, the Hon. W. G. Mitchell; Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. J. E. Caron; Minister of Roads, the Hon. J. A. Tessier; ministers without portfolio, the Hon. Napoleon Seguin, sitting in the Legislative Assembly; the Hon. Narcisse P. Perreault and the Hon. John C. Kaine, sitting in the Legislative Council.

PROBLEM FOR SOLDIERS

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from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Indians of west will reap a fair crop as the result of the extensive greater production scheme on which they entered a year ago, under the stimulus of the

In 1918 much raw prairie was in readiness for seeding this year. Although drought has proved a handicap in some of the reserves, in main the crop has turned out well, an average of 15 bushels of wheat acre will reward the Indians for their efforts.

THE PROBLEM FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
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REGINA, Saskatchewan—The high cost of living is pressing severely on returned soldiers in this country, much discussion has been heard at recent meetings of Great War Veterans Association.

The matter has culminated in passing of a resolution which calls on the Dominion Government to drastic measures to stop profiteering by seizing stocks of food in the Legislative Council.

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gold storage, canneries, and elsewhere; coal at the mine heads; cloth and other necessities in factories for the benefit of consumers at a fair price. The motion contains a clause directing the attention of the government to the steps taken in the United States to punish profiteers by fine and imprisonment, and desires that similar action be taken in this country. The resolution has been sent to 102 branches of the association in this Province for endorsement.

RECONSTRUCTION OF  
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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

BOYS WILL BE BOYS,  
STORY OF KENTUCKY

Original to The Christian Science Monitor  
Joseph Hart presented "Boys Will Be Boys," a character comedy in three acts, adapted to the stage by Charles O'Brien from Irvin S. Cobb's story of the same title, at the Lyceum Theater, Lexington, New York, Aug. 25, 1919. The cast:

Horace Gafford ..... Charles Gibney  
Loyd Allen ..... Eddie the Allenby  
Tom Minor ..... Robert Armstrong  
Mrs. Hunter ..... Nina Saville  
Judge Priest ..... William H. St. James  
Mr. Sublette ..... Carl Anthony  
Frankie Alton ..... Carl Schneider  
Frank L. Frayne ..... Frank L. Frayne  
Mabel Frenyear ..... Mabel Frenyear  
Sgt. Jimmy Bagby ..... George C. Parke  
Willie Bagby ..... Harold Berg  
Gervie Green ..... Thomas Deely  
Tommy Martin ..... Teddy Hart  
Jeff Pindexter ..... Frank L. Frayne  
Mrs. Gafford ..... Eugenie Du Bois  
O'Day ..... Mrs. Beresford  
Mrs. Williams ..... Charles H. Fiegel  
Miss Bell ..... Claude Cooper  
Brock Quarters ..... Erville Alderson

ROCHESTER, New York—What Winchell Smith's and Frank Bacon's "Lightnin'" was to the theatrical year of 1918-1919, Charles O'Brien's "Boys Will Be Boys" may well be to the new season of 1919-1920. These comedies of character are similar in nature and in appeal. Comparison between these plays may be extended to include the central characters and their portrayals. Frank Bacon as "Lightnin'" gave a notable rendering of a well-written role; Mr. Cobb has provided a well-drawn personage for Mr. Beresford to expand his skill upon.

## The Central Character

Mr. Beresford's rôle is that of Peep Day, who is the man-of-all-work at Avery stable in a little Kentucky village. As a boy he had been taken from the poorhouse by Horace Gafford's father to help in his stable, and Gafford junior inherited stable, horses, and Peep. The last-named character has remained on the premises ever since. He is looked down upon by the rest of the community as "poor white trash"; that is, by all excepting a young couple in the bloom of romance, and the boys. Peep's simple good-humoredness and usual cheerfulness, his readiness to please them and sympathize with their interests, command strong loyalty to the youngsters. Indeed, they recognize the fact that Peep himself is only a boy despite his white hair. In his rare moments of brooding, he feels that he has been beaten out of his boyhood, and he longs to indulge even yet the ever-voiced desires, tastes, and fancies he had when a boy; he wishes to cut away from restraints and play with boy and abandon. But the most Peep has ever had at one time was 75 cents, and with that amount he could not get a very riotous start. Then, with almost suddenness, he inherits an undreamed-of fortune. After trying in vain to give most of the poor young lawyer of the romantic couple so he would be able to marry his aristocratic sweetheart, Peep goes forth with the boys, and they make merry with the good things left, to see, and to play that gladden hearts.

## Priest Appears

A scheming lawyer of the village loves this "waste," and he soon sets forward a much rouged and painted flirt from Cincinnati and submits documents to prove that she is rightful heir to the fortune that has come to Peep. The lawyer and girl ask that Peep be committed to an asylum for examination, and the Priest has to comply, much against his desire. A struggle ensues between the schemers and the poor lawyer over the fate of Peep and the fortune, and of course the woman wins.

The scenes of the story are peopled by an interesting aggregation of vividly sketched characters, all belonging to the Cobb Kentucky gallery, are of the soil, and the atmosphere, for the most part, has the Kentucky village tang. However, the first is rather slow, and its curtain ends on a complete episode. It could be by itself. The dramatic element could be started near the close of the act instead of at the beginning of the second so that plot interest will be maintained. In the second and the third acts, a good degree will be in the management of incident in the general development of plot shown, but there is too frequent reference to anything that will cause interest. In the first act, Mr. Kennedy is to be too particular about presenting everything of Cobb possible, in the second and third acts, he needlessly forgets Cobb at times and it alone." The results are ready tricks and speaking out of character, even in the case of Peep, distract the atmosphere and mar production as a whole. The dénouement is rather too artificial, too.

Beresford plays Peep with an understanding of the innermost feelings and the vagaries of such a character. It is a richly human and artistically rounded portrayal. Excepting some exaggeration by Erville Allen in the rôle of a deputy sheriff, the Kentucky village types are well played. William H. St. James as Judge Priest and George C. Parke as Sergeant Bagby are delightful. Edythe Allenby gives a spontaneous impersonation of the belle of the town.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Original to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The Actors' Association, latest arrival on the ranks of the producers, is to give Labor Day something of theatrical activity by opening new bills at four theaters in New York. All were greeted by enthusiastic crowds.

the Lexington Avenue Theater,

the original Equity house, the third week's bill included the fourth act of "The Copperhead," in which Lionel Barrymore does some of the best acting seen on the American stage for some years. For the rest, in addition to an amusing minstrel number, a good variety program was furnished, including such performers as Adele Rowland, John Hazzard and Ada Lewis, the Watson Sisters, Adelaide and Hughes, Carl Hysen and Dorothy Dickson and Margaret Namara.

Ethel Barrymore, Conway Tearle, Eddie Cantor, Eddie Foy and all the little boys, together with other members of a previous Lexington Avenue bill, traveled over Brooklyn Bridge to the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Miss Barrymore and Mr. Tearle repeated the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet." Eddie Cantor sang about the managers and other things, while Eddie Foy once more put his own equity association of players through their pleasant paces.

Down in the Second Avenue Theater revue was put on which included an amusing burlesque of "John Ferguson." In it Jim Barton made another success. He is one of the surprises of the strike. Before it began he was almost unknown to Broadway, but the strike has suddenly lifted him out of burlesque into the Equity bills, and very likely he will not go back. He is an impossibly agile dancer of impossible eccentric steps. The rest of the bill here was also enjoyed by an audience from the neighborhood.

Lillian Russell was the star of the bill at the Tomashevsky Theater. Adele Rowland, Charles Judel, Ray Raymond, Marjorie Bentley, John Lowe and Terry and Lambert also appeared.

Now that the actors' strike is over the theater season in New York City has sprung almost into full swing. Among the offerings new to the city are the following: "Up from Nowhere," a comedy by Harry Leon Wilson and Booth Tarkington, with Norman Trevor in the leading rôle, at the Comedy Theater; Miss Grace George in "She Would and She Did," a comedy by Mark Reed, at the Vanderbilt Theater; "A Regular Feller," comedy by Mark Swan, at the Cort Theater; "Lusmore," a romantic Irish play by Rita Olcott and Grace Heyer, at Henry Miller's Theater; "Civilian Clothes," a returned-soldier comedy by Thompson Buchanan, at the Morosco Theater.

The Gallo English Opera Company is at the Shubert Theater, dividing the week between "The Mikado" and "The Chimes of Normandy." Louis Mann has begun a four weeks' engagement at the Manhattan Opera House, in "Friendly Enemies." The Greenwich Village Follies Company has moved from the Greenwich Village Theater to the Noma Bayes Theater.

Plays that have resumed their New York runs include "Lightnin'" at the Gaiety, "The Royal Vagabond" at the Cohan and Harris, "A Voice in the Dark" at the Republic, "The Challenge" at the Selwyn, "The Better 'Ole" at the Booth, "The Five Million" at Maxine Elliott's, "Chu Chin Chow" at the Century, "A Lonely Romeo" at the Casino, "East is West" at the Astor.

## NOBODY'S BOY AT GARRICK, LONDON

Original to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
"Nobody's Boy," produced at the Garrick Theater, London, England. The cast:

Chambermaid ..... Gladys Gunn  
The Bride ..... Viola Parry  
The Bridegroom ..... Jack Sinclair  
Mary ..... Connie Emerald  
Jim and Tim ..... Marion Twins  
Prudence ..... Joie Chilling  
Elspeth ..... Daisy Burrell  
Percy and Berdie ..... Connie Emerald  
Alice Hawkins ..... Dr. Randall  
Colonel Bunting ..... Clifton Alderson  
Mrs. Bunting ..... Fred Hearne  
Dick ..... Donald Calthrop  
Rose Bunting ..... Marjorie Gandy  
"Mother's Boy" ..... Betty Lister  
Miss Fairfax ..... Daisy Burrell  
Miss Jax ..... Connie Emerald  
Percy and Berdie ..... Dr. Randall  
Jack Foster ..... Fred Hearne

LONDON, England—The musical adaptation of "The Foundling" under the above title lacks many of the qualities that have made several of these transformed old comedies successful in their second state. Perhaps it was that the piece is packed too tightly with material to move along easily, which of course nullifies the broad simplicity which has made these old plays such excellent framework for musical treatment. In fact, to put it frankly, "Nobody's Boy" is a step back in works of its own class. And yet it is more lavish in color and costumes than the gayest of revues.

Its humor is only that arising out of a comic situation, while the music, with the exception of a few numbers, is of the drum and clapper order, relying solely on its insistent rhythms and reminiscent tunes (oh, those drums and clappers!). But as these are the characteristics of most popular ditties at the present time some of the numbers referred to may have a vogue. One or two deserve it, such as the waltz in the second act, a really taking air, and Rose's song in the last act entitled "Lovely."

Mr. Donald Calthrop dashed about in his mercurial fashion, pouncing upon first this person and that, jumping at the strongest conclusions on the slenderest clues, finding a mother here and a sister there, and even a "wife" to shield a friend; in short harping on one string till it lost the trick to amuse, and finally cheating the house, who had borne him so patiently in his search, by finding the secret of his noble parentage in a scrap of paper and not even letting them know the contents.

One writes Donald Calthrop because he is always Donald Calthrop whether he is Tom, Dick, or Harry. But Who

isn't Who on the comic stage when it comes to that? The name of the player conveys usually much more the character played than a long description. The piece badly wants a good old-fashioned funny man. True, there are two new comics from America. Only one was amusing. He was Mr. Frank Lalor, who played the Colonel Bunting to Miss Amy Augarde's Mrs. Bunting.

Miss Marjorie Gordon gave charm to a somewhat listless heroine, having perhaps the best voice in a singularly "voiceless" cast. Dancing there was with a vengeance in the last act, Connie, Emerald and the Tomson Twins having the hotel divan to themselves for an exhibition of the latest eccentric steps.

Sir Herbert Tree has left his eldest daughter, one can see before many words have been exchanged with her.

"In the staging of your plays comes the test of your individuality," declared Miss Tree on the subject. "We

are giving a December holidays play, for instance, in which, I think, quite a personal note will be struck.

It will be a simple but lovely production,

depending largely on the lighting. I

would love to have a blank stage for

most productions, relying entirely on

the lighting and illusion for the effects.

But if you have a piece requiring, say, food, have good food, if furniture, good furniture, if dresses,

good dresses; all as good and real as

can be can be.

"On the other hand, when you have,

say, a castle or a garden, you want

illusion. You want it thick, thick,

thick. And as I said before, that is

where your cleverness comes in.

Rather than destroy this illusion in

the smallest degree, I would take

everything off the stage and rely upon

color and lighting effects only."

"And what about the human element

on your ideal stage?"

"I like 'stars,'" answered Miss Tree

promptly. "My father did. And I

want to have very young people also

in the casts to give them a chance. I

want the theater to get the reputation

of good acting and as the school for

it. Miss Iris Hoey will be in the first

play of my tenancy, and curiously she

began with my father—and Mr. Syd-

ney Valentine will appear also."

"And your own next part?"

"When the Aldwych Theater opens

I shall, of course, be at Wyndham's,

acting in Sutro's comedy, "The Choice,"

which Mr. Gerald du Maurier is pro-

ducing. He is splendid, and I feel

that whatever is in me will bring

out. It is a wonderful experience, and

when I realize what I might have

learned at His Majesty's Theater by

watching the work there, I am ap-

pealed. I was too spoilt when my

father taught me, very young and

headless. My part is fine—a brim-

ming-over young lady, capricious, but

headless. My part is fine—a brim-

ming-over young lady, capricious, but

headless. My part is fine—a brim-

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MISS VIOLA TREE  
TALKS OF HER PLANS

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England—The return of Miss Viola Tree to the stage is a particularly pleasurable event in London theater-land, seeing the special esteem, nay, affection in which her father was held. By way of preliminary action Miss Tree has acquired from Mr. C. B. Cochran the Aldwych Theater, which will be taken over by him when it ceases to be a Young Men's Christian Association center. She will not at once appear

## THE HOME FORUM

## Afar in the Desert

Afar in the desert I love to ride,  
With the silent Bush-boy alone by my side.  
Away—away from the dwellings of men,  
By the wild deer's haunt, by the buffalo's gien;  
By valleys remote where the oribi plays,  
Where the gnu, the gazelle, and the hartebeest graze,  
And the kudu and eland unhunted range,  
By the skirts of gray forest o'erhung with wild vine;  
Where the elephant browses at peace in his wood,  
And the river-horse gambols unscared in the flood.  
And the mighty rhinoceros wallows at will,  
In the sun where the wild ass is drinking his fill.

Afar in the desert I love to ride,  
With the silent Bush-boy alone by my side.

Over the brown karroo, where the bleating cry

Of the springbok's fawn sounds plaintively;

And the timorous quagg'a shrill whistling neigh.

Is heard by the fountain at twilight gray;

Where the zebra wantonly tosses his mane,

With wild root scouring the desolate plain;

And the fleet-footed ostrich over the waste

Spreads like a horseman who travels in haste,

Going away to the home of her rest,

Where she and her mate have scooped their nest.

Far hid from the pitiless plunderer's view

In the pathless depths of the parched karroo.

Afar in the desert I love to ride,

With the silent Bush-boy alone by my side.

Away—away in the wilderness vast

Where the white man's foot hath never passed.

And the quivered Coranna or Bechuan

Had rarely crossed with his roving clan!

—Thomas Pringle.

And here, while the night-winds round me sigh,  
And the stars burn bright in the midnight sky,  
As I sit apart by the desert stone,  
Like Elijah at Horeb's cave, alone.  
"A still small voice" comes through the wild  
Like a father consoling his fretful child,  
Which banishes bitterness, wrath, and fear,  
Saying—Man is distant, but God is near!

—Thomas Pringle.

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## Limitation Unreal

written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WOULD seem astonishing that a mortal mind should remain essentially so unchanged through the ages, were it not for the knowledge that there is but one belief of mortal or material mind, that is, the sum of the counterfeit of God. The first recorded error of material sense was the lie that knowledge of good could be limited by imposing upon it a supplemental knowledge of evil, so that knowledge should be forever divided between good and evil. The great difficulty of mankind thus came to be its persistent belief in the original illusion of limitation; so, when the Psalmist related the mistakes of the children of Israel, he was just as accurately describing the error of mortal mind in any age. "They speak against God," it is written, "they said, Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?" They "limited the Holy One of Israel."

In reality, there is no limitation.

Ages of belief that good is limited by the existence of a secondary power, called evil, cannot constitute the belief a fact.

To human sense, to be sure, existence appears to be bounded in every direction; but those limitations are the result of ignorance of God, and they are therefore utterly unreal.

It is inconceivable that omnipresence and omnipotence could possess the opposite quality of limitation, or that what expresses infinity could acquire boundaries from a source external to infinity.

The source of all being, the infinite creative Principle, cannot contain an element of finiteness;

therefore every material limit in the entire human history has sprung out of the conception of God as person rather than Principle, and of the consequent attempt to personalize good and evil in every avenue of thought.

"The infinite," Mrs. Eddy writes, in her sermon, "Christian Healing" (p. 4), "can neither go forth from, return to, nor remain for a moment within limits. We must give free breath to thought before calculating the results of an infinite Principle—

the effects of infinite Love, the compass of infinite Life, the power of infinite Truth. Clothing Deity with personality, we limit the action of God

upon the finite senses."

Since limitations belong to human and not to spiritual sense, it is sufficiently clear that mortal beliefs of limitation can be laid aside for untrammelled spiritual freedom and abundance only as the carnal mind, out of which limitations arise, itself yields to the Mind of the Christ in which there is no limitation. If a man, that is to say, is suffering from a limited sense of health, of happiness, or of means, real liberation has not come to him, if, perchance, through some material method, he acquires more of physical health, sensuous enjoyment, or abundance of money. The carnal mind expresses itself in material conditions and things because it can conceive of entity only in terms of materiality; and, as carnal mind is the origin of limitation, the more successfully a mortal surrounds himself with matter and abandons himself to sensuous environment, the more nearly he approaches the essence of limitation. The carnal mind must be repudiated; a man must begin to turn away from materiality, he must put off the fleshly mind and express the spiritual nature which constitutes the real man and emanates from divine Principle. In this way the true sense of abundance in every direction of thought may be uniformly and scientifically demonstrated as an eternal, present fact; for, as Mrs. Eddy explains on page 73 of her "Retrospection and Introspection," "Limitation is put off in proportion as the fleshly nature disappears and man is found in the reflection of Spirit."

It was through his realization of the Mind which is God, that Jesus the Christ gained access to the limitless resources of Principle. At the outset of his career he differentiated with finality between good and evil, recognizing the one as actual and real, and the other as unreal. He saw that good is divine Principle to be demonstrated, and that evil is to be seen as nothingness and eliminated. When, therefore, a certain ruler addressed him as "Good Master," his prompt response adhered to the supremacy and oneness of Principle. "Why callest thou me good?" he asked, "none is good, save one, that is, God." From this comprehension of the spiritual nature and infinitude of good, he understood that a man should be able at all times, according to his fidelity to divine Principle, to demonstrate the substance and reality of good and to remove the illusion of limitation.

Jesus exemplified his understanding that divine Mind is not restricted by mortal belief of place or separation, when, with a word, just where he was, he healed the absent son of the nobleman, and, on another day, the servant of the centurion. He proved, too, when he was surrounded by the infurated populace that would destroy him, that spiritual protection cannot be limited by anger or hate, and, "passing through the midst of them went his way." On the two occasions when he fed the multitude with bread, and when, at Cana, he supplied the wedding guests with wine, he illustrated the unlimited resources of Mind. Unfettered by any belief of material substance, he walked upon the sea; distance and time were unreal mortal concepts, and, uninhibited by either, he conveyed the boat immediately across the lake; tribute money was had, when it was needed, without the usual finite methods; and in all of his daily tasks and associations, he demonstrated spiritual man's

limitless capacity for right and fruitful activity.

In all of this record there is nothing miraculous, in the sense of contravention of law or a performance of the impossible. There is to be found in it only a demonstration of the basic truth that God, or good, is divine Principle, and that man, as God's idea, is not subjected to finite conditions.

Humanity's limitations are therefore wholly due to a false concept of God and man. Exactly, then, as this false concept is exchanged for the true understanding of divine Principle, a man lays aside his false selfhood, and comes into his spiritual heritage of freedom and abundance. It was to the unlimited power of spiritual understanding that Mrs. Eddy referred, when she said to one of her classes, "You are going out to demonstrate a living faith, a true sense of the infinite good, a sense that does not limit God, but brings to human view an enlarged sense of Deity. Remember, it is personality, and the sense of personality in God or in man, that limits man."

(Miscellaneous Writings, p. 282.)

## Hudson Explores the Great River

The days now were fair and warm, and Hudson, looking around him when the autumn sun had swept away the haze from the face of the water, declared it as fair a land as could be trodden by the foot of man. He left Manhattan Island behind, passed the site of Yonkers, and was carried by a southeasterly wind beyond the Highlands till he reached what is now West Point. In this region of the Catskills the Dutch found the natives friendly, and, having apparently recovered from their first suspicious attitude, the explorers began to open barter and exchange with such as wished to come aboard. On at least one occasion Hudson went ashore. The early Dutch writer, De Laet, who used Hudson's last journal, quotes at length Hudson's description of this landing, and the quotation, if genuine, is probably the longest description of his travels that we have from the pen of the great navigator. He says that he sailed to the shore in one of their canoes, with an old man who was chief of a tribe. There he found a house of oak bark, circular in shape, apparently well built, and with an arched roof...

So the Half Moon drifted along "the River of the Steel Hills," through the golden autumnal weather, now underrowning shores and fertile valleys, till at length the shoaling water warned Hudson that he could not penetrate much farther. He knew now that he had failed to find the northwest passage to Cathay which had been the object of his expedition; but he had explored one of the world's noblest rivers from its mouth to the head of its navigable waters.

It is a matter of regret to all students that so little is known of this great adventurer. Sober history tells us that no authentic portrait of him is extant; but I like to figure him to myself as drawn by that mythical chronicler, Diedrich Knickerbocker, who was always ready to help out with fiction and both with humor. He pictures Henry Hudson as a short, brawny old gentleman with a double chin, a mastiff mouth and a broad copper nose... He wore a true Andrea Ferrara, tucked in a leather belt; and a commodore's cocked hat on one side of his head. He was remarkable for always jerking up his breeches when he gave his orders and his voice sounded not unlike the braying of a tin trumpet, owing to the number of hard northwesterly winds he had swallowed in the course of his sea-faring...

The ship had now reached the northermost bounds of her exploration and anchored at a point not exactly determined but not far below Albany. Hudson sent an exploring boat a little farther, and on its return he put the helm of the Half Moon about and headed the red lion with the golden mane southward. — Maud Wilder Goodwin, in the *Chronicles of America Series*.

## The Early Career of Frans Hals

Where are the prentice pictures, the beginners' works; the careful, hopeful immaturities, the canvases touched with the signs of dawning strength, such as have marked the growing careers of all other great painters, and assuredly must have marked also the career of this great one, Frans Hals of Haarlem? There is only one answer to be given: "Who knows?"

The question we have to ask ourselves is, under what influences would a boy, whose natural trend was toward art, be likely to have come in Antwerp of that day? Who were the artists of the past whose work he would have been likely to see and to be inspired by? Who were the teachers, the working artists, the fellow-students with whom he may have been brought in contact? Whether Frans Hals seriously adopted the profession of a painter early or late, it is absolutely certain that he must have been from the first keenly attracted toward art and artists; and the spell must have been cast over him in his boyish days at Antwerp. Let us try to put ourselves back into the position of a boy, with keen art sympathies, living in Antwerp from, roughly speaking, 1580 to 1600.

Who were the teachers in Antwerp at this time from whom Hals may have received the first initiation into his art? We know the names of the three men under whom Peter Paul Rubens worked. Of the first of these, Tobie Verhaeght, we practically know so little that we need merely pause at his name. Neither is it probable that Otto Venius, the courtly, traveled, Italianized master with whom Rubens

worked in the last few years of his studentship, had any share at all in the shaping of Frans Hals. But at the name of Adam Van Noort, under whom Rubens worked for several years from about 1590, we find ourselves arrested.

Adam Van Noort had a better reputation as a teacher than as a man, though it is fair to say that the brush of gossip has spread the darker colors away beyond their original edge. But there is an agreement in the main fact

## It Crowns a Huge Rock

Criccieth Castle looks across Cardigan Bay to that other stronghold of Harlech. Unlike Harlech; however, little more than a ruined shell remains. It crowns a huge rock falling steeply away to the sea, hundreds of feet below. Its grass-grown courts and the whole breezy castle-crowned height are

carried, in gold, by good weight, but had loaded the vessel again with such goods as he knew we were willing to trade for; and that afterward they had resolved to bring the great ship out of the harbor, to lie where we were, that so we might make what bargain we thought fit; only William said he had promised, in our name, that we should use no violence with them, nor detain any of the vessels after we had done trading with them. I told

## The Sequoia

The Big Tree (*sequoia gigantea*) is nature's forest masterpiece, and, as far as I know, the greatest of living things. It belongs to an ancient stock, as its remains in old rocks show, and has a strange air of other days about it, a thoroughbred look inherited from the long ago—the auld lang syne of trees.

Who of all the dwellers of the plains and prairies and fertile home forests of round-headed oak and maple, hickory and elm, ever dreamed that earth could bear such growths—trees that the familiar pines and firs seem to know nothing about, lonely, silent, serene; and so old that thousands of them still living had already counted their years by tens of centuries when Columbus set sail from Spain, and were in the vigor of youth or middle age when the star led the Chaldean sages to the infant Saviour's cradle!

No description can give any adequate idea of their singular majesty much less of their beauty. Excepting the sugar pine, most of their neighbors with pointed tops seem to be forever shouting Excelsior, while the Big Tree, though soaring above them all, seems satisfied, its rounded head, poised lightly as a cloud, giving no impression of trying to go higher. Only in youth does it show like other conifers a heavenward yearning, keenly aspiring with a long, quick-growing top. Indeed, the whole tree for the first century or two, or until a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet high, is arrow-head in form, and compared with the solemn rigidity of age is as sensitive to the wind as a squirrel tail. The lower branches are gradually dropped as it grows older, and the upper ones thinned out until comparatively few are left. These, however, are developed to great size, divide again and again, and terminate in bossy rounded masses of leafy branchlets, while the head becomes dove-shaped. Then poised in fulness of strength and beauty, stern and solemn in mien, it glows with eager, enthusiastic life, quivering to the tip of every leaf and branch and far-reaching root, calm as a granite dome, as sensitive to the wind as a squirrel's tail. The lower branches are gradually dropped as it grows older, and the upper ones thinned out until comparatively few are left. These, however, are developed to great size, divide again and again, and terminate in bossy rounded masses of leafy branchlets, while the head becomes dove-shaped. Then poised in fulness of strength and beauty, stern and solemn in mien, it glows with eager, enthusiastic life, quivering to the tip of every leaf and branch and far-reaching root, calm as a granite dome, as sensitive to the wind as a squirrel's tail. The lower branches are gradually dropped as it grows older, and the upper ones thinned out until comparatively few are left. 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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The Future of the Theater

If it were possible to feel that the actors' victory in the recent strike would in any way raise the artistic level of the stage, it would certainly give to the well-wishers of the theater a greater satisfaction than it has. Unfortunately the things for which the actor fought were without the province of his art. He was contending not for the right to play Hamlet or Tartuffe, but to live in moderate comfort. One day he may strike again to obtain some part in the direction of the theater. If such a day should ever come, it is to be hoped that he will remember that Shakespeare and Garrick made the stage a financial success because they first made it an intellectual one.

The theater like everything else is going through a crisis. A new audience has sprung up with the rapidity of a crop of mushrooms. This audience has neither the education nor the graces of the old, though it must be remembered that the old audiences were not entirely composed of Lambs and Hazlitts. The new audience prefers its intellectual banquets to be of the nature that would have been provided by Agoracritus rather than by Lucullus. It prefers black-puddings, that is to say, to melons in the snow or strawberries from the Apennines. But this will not be always so. The palate of Agoracritus grew to be what it was on a necessity of black-puddings. Remove the necessity, and there is born a potential Lucullus. All of which merely means that a tremendous responsibility has been suddenly placed upon the producer. An audience which a little while ago was content with the clown or the swallower of swords, or with the inanities or worse of the café chantant, crowds today into his stalls, and naturally cannot away with Hamlet or Alceste at a gulp. There is, of course, always the theater of the few, where Hamlet and Alceste are sure of a welcome. But the theater of the many remains still to be provided for. And there is the problem of M. le Directeur.

Is it, however, such a problem after all as the grand jamas of the weekly press are wont to insist? Does not success really lie, just as is usual, in being faithful over a few things? Of course, if you are out simply to make money, you will fetch in the clown and the sword swallower from the circus tent, and array them in the garb of Fifth Avenue or Piccadilly, and call them comedians, or reclothe Pierrette in all that is most outré at Longchamps, and rechristen her an artiste de l'opéra. And yet there is no excuse for this. Mr. Arthur Ransome visiting the Moscow theater, in the consulate of Lenine, found that the white shirt fronts and the jewels had given place to woolen jerseys and blouses, but that there was no lowering of the artistic standard. Yet an audience which, as he says, had once scraped kopecks to get next to the ceiling, was sitting in the stalls, keenly alert both to the music and the book of the opera: it was "Samson and Delilah."

Mr. Ransome gives the names of the plays produced during one of the weeks of revolution which he spent in Moscow. A remarkable list when it is remembered that it was midwinter, and that there was no fuel wherewith to warm the theater, whilst the audience was largely proletarian. There was Shakespeare and Molière, Maeterlinck and Ibsen, Rubinstein and Saint-Saëns, to say nothing of three plays from Charles Dickens—"The Cricket on the Hearth," "A Christmas Carol," and "Little Dorrit." Here, then, is hope for those who declare that they would rather produce Shakespeare than the Revue, grand opera than the silliest of musical comedy, in London; and here is Daniel come to judgment, in support of Mr. George Arliss' campaign for the inauguration of a theater of all the talents, not meaning in any sense an all-star cast, in New York. Therefore, perhaps, the grand jamas will cease from condoling with Mr. Arliss, and instead set to work to help and to encourage him in his great undertaking: success is gained by expecting it, not by discounting it. And, in the same way, perhaps the producers will turn their eyes in the direction of Moscow, and endeavor to lift the Revue to Shakespeare, instead of sinking Shakespeare to the Revue.

The fact is that the English-speaking peoples are in the very temper for just such another literary revival as those which marked the eras which gave birth to Wycliff's Bible, which witnessed the triumph of the Elizabethans, and which saw the coming of the comedy of manners. Just as, in the decades before the great translation, the English mind was throwing off the restraints imposed upon it by a French court and a Latin monasticism, and beginning to fashion its own marvelous tongue, so today, in England, the unifying of the Nation is bringing the County Council School into competition with the centuries-long restriction of culture to the almost sacrosanct little circle of the Public School and the University. The names of the governors and scholars of the Nation are no longer written almost exclusively on this roll, and there are those who feel almost concerned over the change as the monks when they realized that the Bible was no longer to be written only in Latin. The same change is being wrought, in a slightly different medium, in America and in Russia, in Paris and in Rome. Nevertheless it was a great social and spiritual awakening which gave England not only Wycliff's translation, but "Piers Plowman" and the "Canterbury Tales." For him who has eyes to see, the wheel is merely coming full circle once again. Scholarship, in the English-speaking world, is being extended, not depressed. The fermentation of the new wine may require new bottles before the mellowing process begins. But the future of the stage of the English-speaking world is assured.

### The President on Tour

Some years ago, writing of the reasons why the members of the United States Constitution decided to provide for a President as a factor of the government of the country, the Hon. James Bryce summarized certain

very important considerations when he said that the President was intended to "represent the Nation as a whole" and that "the independence of his position, with nothing either to gain or to fear from Congress, would, it was hoped, set him free to think only of the welfare of the people." Further, this well-recognized authority set down this judgment, that "the people regard him as an indispensable check, not only upon the haste and heedlessness of their representatives, but upon their tendency to yield either to pressure from any section of their constituents, or to temptations of a private nature." In so far as these observations rightly expound the theory of the presidency, as undoubtedly they do, they show why it is that President Wilson, leaving Washington the other day for his speech-making tour of the central and western sections of the country, appears not so much in the attitude of the upholder of one side of a controversy as in that of a responsible representative appealing, as a matter of right and duty, to the judgment of those whom he directly represents. Even if there be in his action, therefore, any of that personal antagonism against the Senate, and wish for personal vindication, which certain interests have been ascribing to him, all such matter is swallowed up in the fact that by appealing to the people at this juncture he is doing exactly what the theory of his position as chief executive anticipates and provides for. A great issue is at stake; the Senate, representing the people on the basis of sections and districts, is inclined to take opposing views to his; and the President, representing the people as a whole by their direct choice, "goes to the country."

These considerations have doubtless served with the President to justify his reticence as to various matters and aspects of the peace treaty in dealing with the senators. That he has felt himself bound to go into details of the matter only with the people is a fair deduction from the first part of his speech at Columbus, Ohio. On the whole there will be a general feeling of relief that the time is now at hand for him to speak out. He has awaited the right moment with considerably more of patience than a great proportion of those who hear and attend his statements have been able to feel. Yet, after all, very likely the effect will be more satisfactory than if he had spoken earlier or parceled his views out to the senators while they have been adversely and critically setting forth their own feelings on the matter, point by point. He has given the Senate ample time; his opponents there can never claim that they have been unduly hastened in the marshaling of their arguments or in freeing themselves of any personal feelings or convictions which they may have been conscious of with respect either to the provisions of the treaty or to the method by which they were arrived at. So far as senatorial conviction has ranged itself against, or in modification of, the terms of the treaty, it has had its fair chance of appraisal; so far as the animus of criticism has been political, there has been time to appreciate it. With the atmosphere thus cleared or clearing, the President sets forth to expound the treaty as he sees it, and the country gives ample evidence of being ready and willing to hear.

Several considerations of interest suggest themselves in connection with this tour. One of the first is, how far the President will take the people into his confidence. That he will speak plainly is hardly to be doubted, yet whether he will confine himself to generalities or undertake to deal with details it is yet too early to say. That he is to speak in no fewer than thirty cities, with every speech to be reported and published all over the country, affords a tremendous opportunity for detailed consideration if he elects to take advantage of it. Another point of interest is the attitude of the people as discernible from their reception of his views. Guesses as to the general feeling on the matter have so far not shown much consistency, perhaps because general opinion heretofore has been, in fact, tentative rather than definite. The tour will give basis for a more conclusive estimate of public opinion than anything that has offered until now. Interest in these considerations is, of course, felt primarily by the people of the United States, but it is not confined to them. It is manifest in all other countries, more especially among the allied powers. Without overstatement it may be said that, as the President now speaks, the world listens.

### Vaudeville

IT MAY well be imagined that Mr. Pecksniff would mournfully shake his head at the mere mention of the word vaudeville, and would probably indicate with a sigh of resignation that this institution might be a fitting resort for the redoubtable Chevy Slyme, Esquire, but not for such as he. Vaudeville, in fact, burdened with an unsavory history, has had to build a reputation in the face of the Pecksniffs, who judge a thing by its past failings, rather than by present virtues or the possibility of good qualities to come.

The record of this form of entertainment is remarkable. Had the proposal been made to a young lady of the Victorian era, that she arrange her ringlets, put on her crinoline, order her carriage and drive into town to attend a performance at the music hall, she would have evinced the keenest displeasure. Indeed, no place of amusement was at that time more disdained by people of discrimination; nor did any, by reason of its coarseness, better deserve the disdain.

By way of contrast, a performance was recently given in a London music hall by command of His Majesty King George V. It was attended by the élite of society and as many others as could afford to pay the price, and the proceeds were devoted to a charity. Society matrons and maids, in all their finery, drove up to the hall of varieties with as much enthusiasm and relish as if they were attending a first night at the Royal Opera. They responded heartily to the quips of the comedians, and enjoyed the tricks of the gymnasts and jugglers, and the efforts of other entertainers, without the slightest concern for their self-respect or social standing. The program presented, although specially selected for the occasion, was unquestionably representative of those ordinarily offered at the leading music halls of London and New York. Indeed there is scarcely any respect in which the music

hall of today remains the same as in the days of its disfavor. Then, the managers who controlled its obscure course had no knowledge of what its rightful functions might be. They groped about searching for an aim and an ideal, burrowing among the lower strata of society; scorning good taste, appealing always to the coarser side of their audience. That this groping is now ended, and that vaudeville has found its place with the help of just those refinements and ideals which it formerly so carefully avoided, may be fairly assumed by the very fact of the "command performance."

It was customary to suppose that the "intelligentsia" of theatergoers, those prepared to exercise their ideas during the performance, were exclusively allotted to the "legitimate" stage. The rest, the non-intelligentsia, those who have been described as "people who reckon they have done their share when they have put down their money to be amused," were considered the proper clientèle of the music hall. Confronted with the problem of amusing this "non-intelligent" clientèle, the managers assumed that they took no delight in things of beauty and real interest, and that they desired above all things something gaudy and glaring to look at, and something coarse to hear. So the managers provided accordingly. The decoration of the theater was unsightly, the stage settings crude and unattractive, while the performers vied with each other in the vulgarity of their performances.

Then ideals began to change. The old methods seemed to fail to arouse interest. A new method was tried. The legend "free from vulgarity" became an indispensable caption for the program of every self-respecting house. This frequently meant little more than good intentions, but even that was significant. The comedians began to purify their "gag," and new features and new types of performers made their appearances: the one-act play, the accomplished musician, and the classical dancer.

Once vaudeville set its course in the new direction, its growth became remarkable; new possibilities and new functions in society were thrown open to it, and a new class of manager came forward to take control. The gaudy decorations gave place to something artistic and reposeful: the stage settings received as much thought, skill, and financial outlay as those of the legitimate theater. The programs afforded a range of subjects unique in the sphere of amusement, providing for all tastes. Grand opera, comedy, farce, minstrelsy, concert, circus, and menagerie, all found a place in the vaudeville scheme, each presenting its neatly trimmed act with a high degree of excellence.

Through the medium of vaudeville, large numbers of talented people, for whom the field of the "legitimate" theater and concert hall do not seem to provide sufficient means of gaining an audience, reach the public under favorable conditions, whilst there are few of the leading artists of opera, theater, and ballet who have not, at some time or another, appeared before the vaudeville audience. The audience, too, is ready to "do its share" during the performance as well as at the box office, and as for the "vulgar" element for whom the vulgar programs were formerly provided, that also, if still present, is far more amused by the good things provided than ever it was with the "trash" of the "good old times."

### Advertising the Fandango

PERHAPS no one knows exactly when the American Indians in the mid-western and far western sections of the United States adopted, perhaps at first under a somewhat different name, the fandango, a dance supposed to be of Spanish origin. The festival, for so it has come to be regarded, was and is a purely tribal rite, particularly of the Piutes, the Washoes, and the Shoshones of Utah and Nevada, and possibly of the Indians of other sections. It was, as distinguishable from some other tribal festivals, a peace dance, usually observed in honor of a former chief, and sometimes made the occasion for choosing and inaugurating a new chief. But though white paint, instead of red, adorned the braves, and no thought of predatory warfare was supposed to be entertained at such a time, it frequently happened that the white people gained their first information that an Indian holiday had been declared by a method of advertising in the use of which the Indian cared nothing for the printing press. He wrote his message upon the air, usually at nightfall, punctuating it, where periods were required, with rifle bullets, and with the weird tribal cry for exclamation points. Venturesome white persons who were sufficiently inquisitive might, if they chose, view the festivities from some neighboring hilltop or mountainside. The scene was picturesque enough, and grotesque enough, to be fascinating. By day, after the more solemn rites and the business of the occasion had been finished, horse races, foot races, and games were indulged in, all designed to test the skill and endurance of the men and animals taking part. Then followed the barbecue, the feast which continued throughout the greater part of the night, while the dancing and the music, inimitable in themselves, afforded amusement for all.

This is the picture of the Indian fandango supplied by the files of newspapers published in Nevada thirty or forty years ago. The Piutes, the Washoes, and the Shoshones are still there, and the fandango is still regarded as the great holiday of the several tribes. But the Indian of today is not the Indian of forty years ago. The war dance is forgotten, in so far as it is regarded as emphasizing his enmity to his white neighbors, and the fandango is, in fact, a festival of peace. When the Indian of the United States goes to war today, he goes with, not against, the white American. He buys Liberty bonds and war savings stamps, produces food for himself and for others, works at useful trades, learns the language and customs of his neighbors, goes to school and college, plays baseball and football, drives an automobile, and, when the time comes for the festival of the fandango, advertises it in the newspapers and assures "a good time to all who will come."

It would be interesting to know if the employment of this method, resorted to by the acting head tribesman of the Shoshone Indians in Nevada, is representative of what has come to be spoken of in the United States as

"pernicious competitive advertising," against which some so-called students of economic conditions are just now hurling their shafts of criticism. The Shoshone Indian, in adopting what to him may be a new and unique method of inviting his tribespeople and his white neighbors to his festival, has simply supplied additional evidence of the fact that he has adopted a civilization the advance of which his forbears long and stubbornly protested.

### Notes and Comments

THERE turned up, the other day, in an auction room, a copy of "A discourse concerning the designated establishment of a new colony to the south of Carolina, in the most delightful country of the universe" which is all the more interesting just now because the United States is so sedulously trying to devise a plan to restrict immigration. The "discourse" was meant to invite immigrants; but even the "most delightful country of the universe," a phrase, by the way, that may well make the most enthusiastic writer of modern advertisements feel handicapped by his conservative disposition, failed to attract the desired immigration. The appeal was printed in London, in 1717, and outlined a colony that never came into practical being. For the grant of territory to the proprietors lapsed, before their efforts could enroll the necessary number of colonists, although, as one of them said, "Nature has not blessed the world with any tract which can be preferable to it, that Paradise with all her Virgin Beauties may be modestly supposed at most but equal to its native excellencies."

Now and then one hears objection to the use of the word "American" to describe a citizen of the United States when America is geographically so much larger. The objection seems logical, but an American newspaper has comfortably disposed of it by examining the position the word has come to hold in the speech of the world. "To the European, the Asiatic, the African, the Australian," says this paper, "'America' and 'Americans' mean the country and the people between Mexico and Canada and nothing else. 'Canadian,' 'Mexican,' 'Guatemalan,' and so on, are specifically used to designate the other inhabitants of North and Central America. And when an inhabitant of the southern continent is spoken of in general terms he is always called a 'South American,' specifically an Argentine, a Brazilian, a Peruvian, as the case may be." South America itself, adds the paper, admits this usage. The growth of relations with South America has undoubtedly set many persons in the United States wondering whether they ought not to call themselves North Americans.

Not so very many years ago the announcement of the University of London that it had arranged a course of studies leading to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce would have run counter to a general belief, in business circles, that not thus can business men be made. Yet the idea now finds wide approval among representative men concerned with the foreign trade of Great Britain, and business men throughout the country are interested in this new college degree as something worth while and practical for the future of British commerce. A like change in the general attitude would probably be discoverable in the United States. One explanation may be that the development of modern business has found a practical use for knowledge that can be taught in colleges; and that a Bachelor of Commerce may reasonably be expected to know many things which he would otherwise have to acquire by experience.

For a livelong month Rome has been deprived of newspapers. Parliament is sitting; electoral reform is being discussed; the world without the Italian frontiers is not exactly bereft of incidents worth recording. All that is of no account. Rome has had to go without newspapers, and consequently without news, except what she tardily gets from provincial sheets. The reason is the usual one, a strike. The printers demanded higher pay, the newspaper owners refused. Both parties proved adamant. Rome did not insist on an immediate solution, and thus the incredible and impossible has happened. The Eternal City has achieved the distinction of being the first capital of a great country to stop publication of all her important papers for one whole month. What next?

AUTHORS and readers have just turned a bad corner in France. It really looked as if the publishers had resolved severely to discourage the buying of books. If this was not their aim, why should they have stamped on the covers of even the meanest of publications the positively hair-raising price of 7 francs? Representations were of no avail. The Pharaohs of the book trade had hardened their hearts and there seemed no prospect of alleviation, when something happened. A proposal was received by the Société des Gens de Lettres for the consideration of a cooperative publishing and bookselling scheme. The idea was discussed in a good many centers, and then the publishers took fright. They promptly climbed down, the book fell to 4 francs 90, and authors and readers breathed again.

EXPERT knowledge of monkeys may not be particularly necessary to the average citizen, but to a man who knows them as thoroughly as does Professor Robert L. Garner, popular vagueness of knowledge is naturally a matter of amused comment. So, the other day, when the professor went to a motion picture show and saw a family of monkeys, displayed on the screen, he saw, as probably nobody else did, that the members of the "family" were of three different and distinct species; and when an inscription jocularly announced, "Here's the baby," his experienced eye made an even more amusing discovery. For the "baby" was not a monkey at all, but a marmoset, and at least three years older than any real monkey in his presumable "family." Pictorially the marmoset looked the part, to anybody who did not know the difference; and the deception, it may be argued, was trifling. But why teach falsehood, even about monkeys?